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C. D. BRIGHAM, ... *Editor.*

R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*

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LOCAL NOTICES.

Dry Goods.

Buyers at wholesale will find an immense stock, at less than Eastern prices, at Barker's.

The Portable Pipe Organ.

We were shown in the saleroom of the enterprising Music Dealers, Messrs. Hammer & Toerge, No. 50 Seventh street, a wonderful musical instrument—the Portable Pipe Organ. The most eminent musical authorities in America have pronounced the Pipe Organ unrivaled by any instrument of sustained sound ever before offered the public. The candid mind can but echo this verdict. Its advantages may be thus summed up: It gives you the genuine pipe tone—is a pipe organ in portable shape; can be purchased for one-half the cost of the organ built on the old plan, and to take up no more room than what is now called Parlor Organs, which are but reed sounding, and cannot of course be so pure. They are adapted to a wider range of music than the piano, making them the most desirable parlor instrument extant; they are the best ever invented for accompanying the voice and using in combination with piano, harp or violin, the quickness of speech, easy and graceful modulation, rich and powerful tone, giving double the amount of music for one-half the cost of any other instruments.

We would advise all who are in want of such an instrument, not to forget the Par or Pipe Organs, for which Messrs. Hammer & Toerge are the sole agents for Western Pennsylvania, Northwestern Virginia and Eastern Ohio.

For Table Linens.

Wet and dry, go to Barker's.

Fine Grates,

Summer Fronts and Fenders, for sale at very low rates by Bissell & Co., No. 75 Liberty street. SMW

DR. AHORN'S OFFICE, 134 Smithfield street. tf

Speer's Port Wine

Is sold lower at Fleming's Drug Store, 84 Market street, than elsewhere in the city.

For Towels

And Toweling, go to Barker's.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.

We are offering full lines of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Prints, Ticks, Ginghams, and other staple goods, making the largest stock in the West, and at less than Eastern prices. J. W. Barker & Co., No. 59 Market street. tf

Trunks, Trunks,

At John Bell's No. 35 Market street, three doors from Second street.

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Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Blankets.

Some great jobs in these, at Barker's,

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The residence of D. W. Sidalph, in Mount Vernon, New York, was entered by burglars on Monday night, and ten thousand dollars in bonds stolen.

The city election in Binghampton, N. Y., on Tuesday, resulted in the election of a Democratic Mayor and city Aldermen.

Tuesday night, at St. Albans, Vt., Augustus Marango, a boarding house keeper, fatally shot James Austin, who, with some comrades, had smashed in the windows and attempted to enter the house of of Marango.

A train which left Omaha at eleven o'clock on Monday morning for Chicago, met with a serious accident about midnight. Soon after passing Marshal, Iowa, three cars were thrown from the track and precipitated down a steep embankment. Two cars took fire, one of which was wholly destroyed. The train contained very few passengers, the most of whom sustained slight injuries. A broken rail was the cause of the accident.

In the Superior Court, at Buffalo, on Monday, six highway robbers were sentenced to the Auburn State Prison for an aggregate term of sixty-four years and six months, viz: William Montague, nineteen years and three months; John Jones, eleven years and three months; William Anderson, ten years and three months; Felix McCarthy, nine years and three months; Michael, alias Caldwell Whelan, nine years and three months, and James Hallestock, a negro, five years and three months. The offenses for which they were imprisoned were all committed since December.

The following is a cable special from Constantinople dated February 9, via London, 11. —Official advices from the seat of war in Candia, dated on the 30th of January, have been received at the Cabinet of the Porte. The dispatches detail the movements of the Imperial troops, and call attention to the fact that the United States war steamer Ticonderoga, mounting nine guns, and forming part of an American squadron, had arrived on the coast of Crete, under special orders received from Admiral Farragut in command of the American fleet in the European waters. It is also believed and understood in the political circles of Turkey that the remainder of the vessels of the United States fleet under Admiral Farragut will leave their present stations at an early day and sail for the Grecia Archipelago, where they will muster in force.

A St. Louis dispatch says: A letter from the Internal Revenue office, Washington, to the United States Assessor of the District, notifies him that the House Committee of Ways and Means are unanimously of the opinion that the tax upon cigars can best be secured by affixing a stamp to each cigar, and requests him to obtain an opinion of the trade upon the subject. With this view, Mr. Papin, the Assessor of this District, submitted the above letter to an informal meeting of cigar makers last night, and there was almost unanimous opposition expressed to the plan, on the ground of trouble and, consequently, but another and formal meeting will be held in a few days, at which the parties interested will give a more careful and particular expression of opinion.

A French woman living in the suburbs of Memphis was ravished by two negroes a few days since. The police are after them.

The German Savings Institution of Memphis suspended yesterday morning. Liabilities, $14,000; assets, $60,000.

Gov. Fenton has nominated for Auditor of the Canal Department Col. J. R. McKean, in place of N. S. Benton, the present incumbent.

BY MAILS.

One of the brightest ideas yet has been struck out by the wide-awake Californians. The steamer China, which sailed from San Francisco on the 17th ult., took out to Yokohama 1,332 trees, 165 bushes, 2,500 plants, and 19,000 grape cuttings, covering every variety of fruitful vegetation which that bounteous State affords. In return for these, arrangements have been made with the late Japanese Commissioner Judiyn, now Superintendent of Agriculture, to send back a full assortment of Japanese native trees and plants. This is a most profitable and mutually advantageous exchange of civilities.

The St. Paul *Press* learns that Mr. Ryerson, an old miner, who was sent to that city by "a number of Chicago capitalists, to test the Vermillion rock by the new process for extracting the precious metals from sulphurited ore, has returned information that the test was highly satisfactory, the rock yielding at the rate of $60 per ton, by a wet working process. It is probable that machinery will be sent forward to Vermillion by the Chicago men."

The Omaha *Republican*, of the 8th inst., says: "According to accounts there is snow all around Nebraska. Over in Iowa it is troubling the railroads, in Kansas we hear that it troubles the Eastern Division in the western part of the State; beyond Cheyenne it is in large quantities through the mountains; and in Dakota it is quite heavy. With us, on the contrary, there is no snow, mild winter weather, and splendid wagon roads."

Within the last four months, co-operation, as applied to building among workmen, has proved eminently successful in New York city. Already two societies have completed their required number of five hundred each, and are progressing favorably. Shares, covering nearly $3,000,000, have been taken up and several appropriations disposed of.

A gentleman entered a Detroit street car November 1. He was followed by a dog who followed the car to the end of the route, not observing his master when he quit the car. Since that time he has followed the same car day after day apparently never losing sight of it, and no amount of coaxing can induce him to abandon his self-imposed task.

What Competition in Telegraphing has Done.

The New York *Herald* in an article referring to the effect of the construction of new telegraph lines, says: The benefit which the public have derived already from the establishment of these independent lines may be gathered from a comparison of the tariff to a few leading places under the monopoly of the Western Union and at the present moment. To Boston the monopoly rate from New York was sixty cents, while the present rate is thirty cents. The opposition has reduced the tariff from this city to Bangor, Maine, from $1 20 to sixty-five cents; to Portland, from ninety cents to fifty cents; to Philadelphia, from forty cents to twenty-five cents; to Baltimore, from seventy cents to thirty-five cents; to Washington, from seventy-five cents to forty cents; to Augusta, from $1 20 to sixty cents; to Cincinnati, from $1 90 to $1; to Albany, from fifty-five cents to forty cents, to Syracuse, from seventy-five cents to fifty cents, to Buffalo, from seventy-five cents to fifty cents; to Cleveland, from $1 95 to $1; to Pittsburgh, from $1 15 to forty-five cents; to Louisville, from $1 75 to $1; and so on in proportion to every point reached by the independent lines.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1868. NO. 130.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

New County Bill Defeated.

Bill for a State Gas Inspector.

The Repeal of the Tioga Law.

Local Bills Passed Finally.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY RAILROAD.

Bill Passed Second Reading.

Free Railroad Law in the Senate.

Probable Defeat of the Bill.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, February 12, 1868.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. White, of Indiana—Authorizing change of name and increasing par value of stock of Indiana and Westmoreland Gas Coal Company.

By Mr. Searight, of Fayette—Authorizing the School Directors of Connellsville to borrow money.

Supplement for Uniontown Gas and Water Company.

New County Defeated.

The bill erecting a new county, to be called Petroleum, out of parts of Crawford, Forest, Venango and Warren, was defeated by a vote of 13 to 16.

EVENING SESSION.—The Free Railroad bill came up for discussion.

Mr. Landon, of Bradford, moved to substitute the bill agreed upon by the Senate Railroad Committee, requiring ten thousand dollars to be subscribed for every mile proposed. Adopted.

Mr. Errett, of Allegheny, afterwards moved to substitute $4,000. Lost.

Mr. Lowry, of Erie, moved to substitute $7,000. Lost.

Mr. Searight, of Fayette, offered an amendment allowing local companies to build roads of thirty miles with the stock subscribed by the farmers and residents along the line at $6,000 per mile. Lost by a vote of 15 to 17.

Adjourned at ten o'clock without a vote. The bill is regarded as effectually defeated.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Passed Finally.

The joint resolution which passed the Senate last night, offering a reward of two thousand dollars for the apprehension of the murderer of John Casey, passed finally.

Gas Inspector.

The bill authorizing the appointment of a State Inspector of Gas, was amended by the substitute of Mr. Thorn, of Philadelphia, and passed second reading.

Bills Passed Finally.

One introduced by Mr. Ford, of Allegheny, repealing the Tioga landlord and tenant law for Allegheny, Cambria and Lawrence counties.

One incorporating Millville borough, Allegheny county.

Authorizing the Peoples' Savings Bank of Pittsburgh to increase its capital stock, and declare dividends out of net earnings.

Incorporating the Commercial Printing Company of Pittsburgh.

Incorporating Artizans' Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh.

Adjourned till evening.

EVENING SESSION.—The bill authorizing the Monongahela Valley Railroad to build a track from Pittsburgh to Monongahela City by such route as the directors may determine, thence to Rice's Landing and extending the main line to Virginia was considered.

Mr. Playford, of Fayette, offered an amendment confining the route to the Monongahela River, passing through the town of Elizabeth, which was defeated. The bill passed to second reading, Mr. Playford refusing to agree to a suspension of the rules for its final passage.

Thomas Mullin, of Philadelphia, introduced a resolution condemning Treasurer Kemble for his correspondence with August Belmont & Co. Disagreed to—yeas, 23; nays 55.

The oil inspection bill passed finally and will go to the Governor for his signature.

ROCHESTER, PA.

Parting of a Train on P. Ft. W. & C. Railway---Fatal Accident---Boats En Route for Pittsburgh.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ROCHESTER, PA., February 12, 1868.

This morning the local freight bound West on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, broke their train at Edgeworth station, the front part running to Baden station before the engineer discovered the train had parted. In backing up to the hind part of the train they struck a man named John Lynch, road watchman, killing him instantly and horribly mangling his body. The body was brought to Rochester and an inquest held, the jury returning a verdict of accidental death. The remains were taken to Baden this evening, where he resided. He leaves a mother and a family of six children, who were dependent upon him for support.

Weather fair and pleasant. River nine feet and falling. Heavy Monongahela ice is running. The steamers Lawrence and Kenton leave for Pittsburgh in the morning.

NEW CASTLE, PA.

Lawrence County Republican Convention---Delegates Instructed for Grant, Curtin, Hartranft and Campbell.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, PA., February 12, 1868.

The County Convention of Lawrence county, have instructed for Grant, Curtin, Hartranft and Campbell. W. W. Gibson was chosen Representative, and J. W. Blanchard Senatorial delegates to the State Convention.

TENNESSEE.

Message from Gov. Brownlow---Grant Indorsed for the Presidency.

NASHVILLE, February 12.—Governor Brownlow sent a message to the Legislature today, relative to the strike on the Memphis and Clarksville and Louisville Railroads. He declares the resolution of the strikers to prevent the running of trains except mail trains until damages are paid a conspiracy against the State, and recommends some action on the subject. He also recommends that the affairs of the road be wound up, and the road sold to secure the State interest.

A resolution sustaining Grant in his controversy with the President, and declaring him the choice of Tennessee for the Presidency was adopted by the lower branch of the Legislature to-day. A substitute favoring General George H. Thomas was rejected.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Bill Passed Over Governor's Veto---Mining in Idaho.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 12.—In the Legislature to-day, the House passed over the veto of the Governor the bill alienating a portion of the Yosemite grant, made to the State by Congress, on condition that it be kept for public enjoyment and recreation. The bill requires the consent of Congress to its provisions.

Advices to February first from Idaho represent the mining interests unusually flourishing. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars were shipped from the Owyhee district during January. Navigation of the Columbia is open. The river is frozen up over thirty miles.

ALABAMA.

Further Returns of the Vote on the Constitution.

MONTGOMERY, February 11.—In thirty-four counties the vote for the constitution stands 51,723; registration in the same counties, 111,999. This includes all the negro counties but Hale and Marengo. The twenty-six remaining counties have white majorities. To carry the constitution, 56,000 votes must be polled.

Oren M. Beach, late President of the Williamsburg, New York, Farmers and Citizens' Bank, denies that he is indebted to that institution $150,000.

THE CAPITAL.

Register of the Treasury.

N. L. Jeffries's Nomination Confirmed.

Indiana Republicans and the Presidency

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

Thad. Stevens Prepares the Articles.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 12, 1868.

Nomination Confirmed.

In executive session to-day the Senate confirmed Noah L. Jeffries as Register of the Treasury. There was a sharp contest over the case, and many of the Republicans bitterly opposed the confirmation. No action was taken on the case of Mr. Cox as Minister to Austria. Several of the leading Republican members of the House held a conference to-day, and agreed to press the bill for the admission of Alabama to a speedy passage, notwithstanding the recent vote in that State.

Senator Morton and the Presidency.

The Indiana State Republican Convention for the nomination of delegates to Chicago meets on the 20th at Indianapolis. Leading Republicans of the State have tendered Senator Morton the vote of the Convention as the first choice for President, but he has declined it, and it will undoubtedly be unanimous for Grant. The friends of Colfax are making a strong effort to get him indorsed for Vice President.

Order from Secretary Stanton.

General orders number nine, just issued by order of the Secretary of War, promulgates the joint resolution of Congress for the relief of destitute persons in the South, authorizing the distribution of desiccated potatoes and mixed vegetables, which have accumulated during the war and are not needed for the army. This is the first general order issued by Mr. Stanton which has been made public. He has issued a number of special orders, signed "By order of the Secretary of War," but all the special orders beginning "By direction of the President" are signed by command of Gen. Grant, and then follows the signature of the Adjutant General.

The Impeachment Question.

The Reconstruction Committee reassemble to-morrow. Another movement will be made by Thad. Stevens, should he be able to be present, to proceed at once to the work of impeachment. Mr. Stevens has to-day drawn up the articles at considerable length, and has elaborated the idea which he advanced at the meeting of the Committee on Monday, charging the President with forming a conspiracy to defeat the civil tenure law. He will lay these articles of impeachment before the committee, and ask a vote on them at once. It is very evident, however, from the opinions of the majority of the members of the committee as expressed at the meeting on Monday, the articles will be voted down. Mr. Stevens was quite ill to-night, and may not be able to be present at the meeting of the committee to-morrow.

The New Orleans Councils.

Gen. Grant was at the War Department this morning and had an interview with Secretary Stanton, which was prolonged for some time. The question of Gen. Hancock's course relative to the order issued to him revoking his reorganization of the New Orleans City Councils was under discussion, but there are no new developments. Gen. Hancock has not yet asked to be relieved.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1868.

ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

The Senate Committee on Territories to-day made a favorable report on the Senate bill to admit Colorado into the Union, concluding as follows: As it has been the practice of the Government to admit new States without requiring any specified amount of population, and the present population of Colorado appears to be equal or more than that of many states heretofore admitted, and as it appears it is the almost unanimous wish of the people to be admitted under the present bill, and as Congress has expressly vested her admission in her discretion, it seems but just to the people of Colorado that the plighted faith of the Government should be made good by her admission as a State, which your committee unanimously recommend. The committee show an improved condition of the territory, including an increase of population since the former bill vetoed by the President.

The third section of the bill declares that this act shall take effect with the fundamental and perpetual condition that within the State of Colorado there shall be no abridgement or denial of the exercise of the elective franchise, or of any other right, to any person by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed, and neither this condition nor the right of Congress securing such equality of rights now in force in the territory of Colorado shall be abrogated or set aside, anything in the constitution or laws of the State to the contrary notwithstanding. The right to require and enforce a compliance with, and obedience to, the same is expressly reserved to the Congress of the United States. The time for holding the election for members of the Legislature and State officers is to be not later than thirty days from the passage of this bill, and the time for the meeting of the Legislature not more than thirty days after election.

WILL CASE.

The Supreme Court, in an opinion on a will case, decided that a citizen of this District, or of a territory, does not come under the clause of the Constitution relative to powers of the judiciary.

APPOINTMENT.

Major B. B. French, formerly Commissioner of Public Buildings, has been appointed to a fourth-class clerkship at a salary of $1,800 in the Treasury Department, vice Samuel McKean, disbursing clerk of the Department, deceased.

CONFIRMATION.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Gen. Noah L. Jeffries, of Maryland, as Register of the Treasury.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

The Reconstruction Committee will hold another meeting to-morrow and resume the examination concerning the Johnson-Grant correspondence. General Grant has not yet been subpœnaed.

The House Judiciary Committee will hold their next meeting on Friday and take testimony in regard to the charges against Justice Field.

EXAMINATION OF SPIRIT METERS.

The Commission appointed under a joint resolution of Congress to examine spirit meters and other modes of assessing the tax upon distilled spirits are now holding their sessions in this city.

SENTENCE APPROVED.

The action of the court-martial at Fort Wayne, Michigan, dismissing from the service Brevet Captain E. L. Palmer, First Lieutenant Forty-third United States Infantry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, has been approved, and that officer dismissed.

GRANT---JOHNSON.

Views of the New York Press on the Correspondence.

NEW YORK, February 12.—The *Tribune*, alluding to the Grant-Johnson correspondence, says Grant utterly overthrows the charge of insubordination. Johnson comes out of the business as one willing to wound, yet afraid to strike.

The *Herald* expresses no opinion on the correspondence, but comes out for Grant for President.

The *Times* thinks Grant may have been hasty and inconsiderate in giving the President to understand he would aid him in keeping Stanton out, and neglectful in not notifying the President that he had changed his mind as to the requirements of the law, but as his final action there can be no doubt of its propriety.

The *World* regards Grant convicted of duplicity, and of pursuing a tortuous, unmanly course.

The *Sun* says the insidiously devised net wherein the President and his five servitors sought to ensnare Grant is utterly destroyed. They were wicked enough to suggest a blow, but too cowardly to strike.

The *Post* says the President in this matter merely plays the scold.

The *Commercial* thinks both the President and Grant acted honestly and honorably, and regards the conflict as one of the miserable relics of radicalism.

The Constitutional Convention of Mississippi has adopted a resolution of a character more radical than any ever enacted by any other political body with which we are acquainted. It is to the effect that a censure be voted upon any member who shall come into the hall in a state of intoxication while the House in in session, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to lead such members from the hall. For a second offense the resolution directs that the druken person shall be expelled from his place as a member of the Convention.

The First National Bank of Downingtown, Pennsylvania, has gone into voluntary liquidation, and the First National Bank of Honeybrook, Pennsylvania, has been organized in its place.

XLth CONGRESS.

COLORED PEOPLE'S RIGHTS IN CARS.

Proposed Admission of Alabama.

A Bill to Admit Colorado Reported.

The Legislative Appropriation Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C. February 12, 1868.

In the Senate to-day most of the time was taken up in discussing a resolution providing for an inquiry into the circumstances attending the ejection of a colored woman from the cars of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad. The debate took a wide range, and embraced a variety of topics. Mr. Conness, of California, took occasion to scold Mr. Sumner for the dilatoriness in reporting some bill to stop outrages upon American citizens in Great Britain. Finally, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Sherman introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

WHEREAS, The people of the State of Alabama have, in strict compliance with the 4th section of the act of March 2d, 1867, entitled, "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," formed a Constitution of Government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, framed by a convention of delegates elected in compliance with said act; and whereas, said Constitution has been ratified by a majority of the qualified persons voting on the question of ratification, and said Constitution contains all the guarantees required by said act; therefore,

Be it enacted and declared by the Senate and House of Representatives that the State of Alabama is entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law.

A bill to admit Colorado was reported from the Committee on Territories, by Mr. Yates, of Illinois.

The House spent the day on the legislative appropriation bill, and had the usual annual debate on the appropriation for seeds for the Agricultural Bureau. All propositions to increase it were voted down. A final vote on the bill was not reached.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. GRIMES, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made a report on the resolution in regard to navy yards, passed in December. Ordered printed.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill to declare the State of Alabama entitled to be restored to the right of representation in Congress. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. CONNESS introduced a bill to grant aid in the construction of a railroad from Vallejo to Humbolt Bay, California. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Finance, reported a joint resolution declaring the meaning of the law relative to the settlement of accounts, and defining the jurisdiction of accounting officers, and recommending the passage of a suitable bill.

Mr. YATES, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to admit Colorado as a State, and gave notice that he would call it up at an early day.

On motion of Mr. HOWE, the Senate took up the bill pending yesterday for the relief of the heirs of Major General Richardson, which was passed, yeas 30, nays 14.

By unanimous consent of Mr. DAVIS, who had the floor on the supplementary bill, Mr. JOHNSON moved to take up the case of Mr. Thomas, of Maryland.

Mr. SUMNER opposed the motion, saying he had intended to address the Senate on the subject, and had not expected the resolution would be called up during the debate on reconstruction.

Mr. FREEMAN suggested that the resolution be disposed of, and the Senate go into executive session.

Mr. JOHNSON'S motion was adopted. By his consent, Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, called up the resolution for inquiry into the forcible ejectment of an employee of the Senate from the cars of the Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad.

In the course of the debate, Mr. CONNESS urged the immediate consideration of the question of the rights of American citizens abroad, and complained of the delay of the Committee on Foreign Relations in acting on the resolution, offered last month, to which Mr. SUMNER replied that the subject was receiving careful and constant attention, both by the committee and the State Department, and that their action would be soon made known, and would be believed, to be satisfactory to the Senate and the entire country.

After a lively debate, the motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee was lost, and the resolution was passed.

Mr. DIXON, on the promulgation of the laws of the United States was taken up, amended and passed.

Mr. ANTHONY offered a bill providing for the printing and promulgating of the laws of the United States.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New Hampshire, offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish the Senate with information of the number of assessors employed by the Internal Revenue Department during the past year.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, introduced a bill for the surrender of persons convicted of certain crimes. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. It directs that any person who may be duly convicted or adjudged guilty of murder, piracy, assassination, arson, robbery, or forgery, and where conviction has not been reversed, shall be allowed to enter or remain in the United States, and be exempt from arrest, upon the production of satisfactory proof that the person so convicted of either such crimes has entered or is about to enter the United States, to cause him to be sent back to the country from whence he came or in which he may have been convicted. The bill was drafted by the Secretary of State.

Mr. VAN AERNAM offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire whether the Pension Bureau cannot be reorganized so as to promote the efficiency and economy of its administration. Adopted.

Mr. HUMPHREY introduced a bill to amend the act of 1845 extending the jurisdiction of the United States District Courts to certain cases on the lakes. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HUMPHREY presented resolutions of the Buffalo Common Council asking an appropriation sufficient to complete the harbor improvements there on the plan recommended by the United States Engineer Department. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs concerning the rights of American citizens in foreign States came up as the business of the morning hour, and a desultory discussion arose as to the question of closing the debate and disposing of the various amendments which have been already suggested.

Mr. BANKS declared himself unalterably opposed to incorporating in the statutes of the United States the offensive English principle that the Legislature can confer or withhold the power of expatriation. That was the doctrine of Lord Palmerston's dispatch to Mr. Bancroft in 1849 or 1850.

At length Mr. BANKS, having allowed the amendments of Messrs. Butler, Spaulding, and Boyer, to be offered, moved the previous question, the effect of which would be to cut off further amendments.

The House, by a decided vote, refused to second the previous question, and Mr. JENCKES offered his amendment by way of a substitute, declaring the rights of expatriation and naturalization to be declared to be and have been part of the public law of the United States, and directing the Executive to insist on the recognition of such rights by the Governments of all other nations.

Mr. JUDD offered his amendment as indicated at the close of his speech last Wednesday.

Mr. BUTLER offered an amendment as a substitute for Mr. Jenckes's amendment, in the way of no additional proviso.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over till to-morrow, and all the amendments were ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the business men of Cincinnati, in favor of a resolution adopted by the manufacturers' convention in Cleveland, September, 1867.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill. The regular annual discussion over the appropriations for the Agricultural Department, and particularly over the item of $25,000 for seed, occupied a large part of the time spent in Committee, covering various questions as to economy, extravagance, cabbage and turnip seeds, squashes, cucumbers, &c. No new points were developed.

Mr. DONNELLY moved to amend the bill by inserting items for the department of education to the amount of $11,500.

Messrs. PRUYN and GARFIELD supported the amendment.

Messrs. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, and WOOD opposed it, the latter admitting that the object of the Committee on Appropriations was that it might work a repeal of the act constituting it. The gentleman at the head of it had spent two months out of twelve in Washington without a vote.

Without disposing of the bill, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

CANADA.

Distress in Nova Scotia---Narrow Gauge Railroads---Exports of Silver.

TORONTO, February 12.—A telegram has been received from the Mayor of Halifax, thanking the citizens of Toronto for donations for the benefit of the distressed fishermen, and stating that no further subscriptions are required.

The Corn Exchange Association to-day passed resolutions indorsing the narrow-gauge railway system.

MONTREAL, February 12.—The mails have been very irregular the past few days, in consequence of the roads being blocked with snow. The exportation of silver continues active.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The London Press on Citizenship.

Bismarck Asks Permission to Resign.

Policy of Baron von Beust.

The Abyssinian Expedition.

Skirmishing with the Enemy.

The London Press.

LONDON, February 12.—American newspapers containing the report of the Congressional proceedings on the matter of allegiance and citizenship, have been received. The comments of the press here are generally favorable to the views expressed in Congress. The speech of Gen. Banks is especially noted and commended.

Solicitor General.

William B. Brett, member of Parliament from Helestone, has appointed to succeed Selwyn as Solicitor General.

Resignation of Bismarck.

PARIS, February 12.—*La France* to-day insists that Count Bismarck has asked permission to resign.

Fined for Libel.

Felix Belly, the well-known French railroad contractor of Central America, has been sentenced to pay a heavy fine for publishing a slanderous article against the government of Nicaragua.

Bismarck and Von Beust.

BERLIN, February 12.—The North German *Gazette*, generally regarded as the private organ of Bismarck, has an editorial to-day in which it finds fault with the policy of the Austrian Minister, Baron von Beust, and declaring he is pursuing a dangerous course in too zealously befriending the exiled Princes at Hanover.

Abssynian Expedition.

LONDON, Evening, February 12.—Important dispatches have been received from Abyssinia. At last accounts General Napier was at the front, pushing on the advance, and the hostile forces were drawing nearer to each other. Reports had reached Antesley Bay that skirmishes had already taken place between the British advance and the forces of King Theodore, but no particulars are given. Official dispatches from General Napier are anxiously awaited.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, February 12.—Consols closed at 93 @93½ for money and 93¼ @93⅝ for account. Illinois Central, 86½; Erie, 38½.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, Evening, February 12.—United States Bonds, 87½.

Liverpool Market

LIVERPOOL, February 12.—Cotton closed rather more quiet but unchanged; middling uplands, 8¾d; Orleans, 8¾d; sales 20,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS.—Corn, 30s 6d. Wheat the lot for California white, and the 140 No. 2 for red Western, Barley, 5s 2d. Oats 2s 6d. Peas, 39s 6d.

PROVISIONS.—Beef, 112s 6d. Pork 72s 6d for new. Lard, 56s 6d. Cheese, 63s. Bacon, 56s 6d.

RESIN.—Spirits of Turpentine, 34s 6d. Naval stores quiet. Tallow steady at 42s 9d. Refined Petroleum, 1s 2½d.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, February 12.—Petroleum closed at 41 francs. 50 centimes for standard quality.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 12, 1868.

DENIAL FROM CHAS. O'CONNER.

The *World* is authorized by Chas. O'Conner to state that he has received no letter from Secretary Seward, requesting him to proceed to England to defend the Americans on trial there charged with Fenianism.

THE POOR.

During January 26,000 persons in this city sought relief from the association for improving the condition of the poor.

COMPOUNDING WITH A DEFAULTER.

The directors of the Shawmut National Bank of Boston have lately had an interview at Havana with B. F. Henry, former teller of that bank, who ran away with $80,000 belonging to it. Henry settled with them by paying over $24,000, and is now on his way to California.

ARRIVAL.

The steamer St. Laurent, from Havre, arrived to-day.

THE KEARSAGE.

The famous United States steamer Kearsage, which destroyed the Alabama, sailed from Boston for the Pacific on Tuesday.

Shushan the Palace.

At the beginning of this century, when the field of Western Asia was for the first time, in modern days, laid open for the exploration of Western travelers, search was immediately made for every object that could enable comparative geographers to verify the sites of the most remarkable places of which we read, as well in profane as in sacred history. Sir John Malcolm, and those who accompanied him in his mission to Persia, left no stone unturned to effect this object; and so successful were the researches of Macdonald, Kinneir and others that, in the course of a few years, the veil which for hundreds of years had lain over that portion of the world was lifted up, and European travelers could enjoy the satisfaction of following the route of the Retreat of the Ten Thousand, and of standing on the spots which had witnessed the captivity of the children of Israel.

Amongst the other sites which were made the subjects of investigation was that of Shusan the palace. From the similarity of the name, it was for a time supposed that the modern ruins of Shus could be no other than those of the city that, in the days of its glory, had witnessed the triumph of Esther and the disgrace of Haman. But as the new light was thrown on the question, it came to be admitted that modern appearances had a better claim to be the site of "the palace" than did the ruins of Shus. Tradition told that at Hamadan—which was identified with Ecbatana—there existed an ancient tomb, which went by the name of the sepulcher of Esther and that of Mordecai. A few weeks ago, I had an opportunity of visiting that tomb, and it may interest the reader to know in what state it now stands. That Hamadan is a city of the utmost antiquity no one here at all disputes. The ancient avenues, that extend in all directions from the town, betoken the presence of a quantity of water that could only have been collected in the dry plain in the course of many centuries. The mounds found within the wide range of the city walls disgorge from time to time coins of gold and silver, bearing the superscription of Alexander and of kings who are known to have flourished before the Macedonian conqueror; tablets cut on the sides of the rocks, after the picturesque valleys below Mount Elvend, contain inscriptions in the character of the ancient Persian language, and lastly, there are Jews there in hundreds, whose genealogical tables prove them to have descended from Jews who have lived at Hamadan many generations back. One of these venerable descendants of Israel conducted me to the spot, which is the object of pilgrimage to so many of his race.

In the midst of an open space within the walls of Hamadan, stands a vaulted building of brick and stone, the entrance to which is by a narrow doorway, having a thick door of solid stone, which swings on two hinges. The custodian of the place opened the solid safeguard, and led us into a small outer vestibule, which, being partly underground, was damp and dark; but we were not kept long there, for he quickly admitted us into the inner chapel, where stand two sarcophagi, which are those of Esther and of Mordecai. The chapel is of small dimensions, there being only room to pass between the tombs and around them, and to contain a congregation of twenty or thirty persons, who assemble here from time to time to pray at the shrine of the Hebrew princess who was the means of effecting so great a deliverance to her people. The tombs themselves are of carved wood—I think sandal—and I was told that they did not contain the ashes of the dead to whose memory they are raised, but that the saints whose names they bear are supposed to lie beneath them. There is nothing unlikely in the fact that Queen Esther should have been buried apart from her royal husband, for at the present day the wives of the kings of Persia do not find admission into the chapels consecrated to holding the ashes of the shahs; and the body of the successor of Vashti may in all probability have been consigned at her death to the hands of her people, and buried in the sepulchre of Mordecai the Hebrew. The two tombs are covered with inscriptions in the Hebrew language, and the walls of the chapel which contains them, with the names of the pilgrims who have come from far and near to perform their devotions at the tomb of the Hebrew queen.

Printing for the Blind.

An association has been formed in Philadelphia by a number of intelligent blind persons and several gentlemen blessed with eyesight, who have much experience and intercourse with the blind, for the purpose of printing books for the use of the latter. The annual appropriation from the State Legislature to the Institution for the Blind are for the education of and support during a fixed period of a limited number of blind persons. The excess of these appropriations over the expenses of tuition, subsistence and incidentals, has not been large enough to allow much for providing text books. After the expiration of their educational period the inmates of the Institution for the blind are compelled to leave, and as no provision has been made for them, they must either support themselves or be a burden to their friends. In general they choose the former course, and many of them adopt the profession of teaching music. Unfortunately, there are but few literary works, in raised letters, in print for the blind, and perhaps not over half a dozen of musical works. The object of the association above mentioned is to procure funds to supply the need to some extent.

OHIO NEWS.

Kirtland, in this State, once an important seat of Mormonism, has still a remnant of the "faithful," who worship in the original temple.

Two hundred and ninety-one emigrants arrived in Columbus last week. Of this number eighty-three propose to settle in Missouri, sixty five in Illinois, forty-one in Ohio, thirty-one in Wisconsin, twenty-six in Indiana, twenty-three in Kentucky, twelve in Tennessee and ten in Louisiana.

Three hundred and forty-three marriage licenses were issued in Columbiana county during 1867. Forty-five were issued in December.

The Springfield *Republic* says the will of the late Daniel Hertzler (murdered near the city some time ago) has been admitted to probate, and covers personal property, moneys, notes and bonds to the amount of $256,889 19.

The general agent of the lessees of the Muskingum improvement says that the repairs to the several dams and locks, from Marietta to Zanesville, cost $170,000 during the past year, including the beginnings made in the fall of 1866.

The Alliance *Monitor* says that the Rev. Isaac Errett, the eminent divine of Cleveland, has finally consented to assume the Presidency of the Alliance College. Mr. Errett is a fine scholar and a polished gentleman, and as a preacher has gained a world-wide fame.

A telegram was received in Columbus on Monday announcing the death at Guayaquil, South America, of Miss Jessie Coggeshall, daughter of Wm. T. Coggeshall, late Minister Resident at Quito. She left that city with her father in July, 1866. After his death at Quito, in August last, she was detained by the prevalence of the yellow fever at Guayaquil, the seaport town of Quito. She left Quito in December for this country, the fever having abated to such an extent that no danger was apprehended. On her arrival at Guayaquil, however, she was

☞ THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL IS the LARGEST and BEST PAPER in Pennsylvania. Price, per annum, in Clubs of twenty copies only ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS; single copies, TWO DOLLARS. AS A PAPER FOR THE FAMILY it is UNEQUALLED. No paper gives such AMPLE MARKET REPORTS. It contains ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK, CAREFULLY PREPARED. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

THE charter of the Gettysburg Lottery scheme which was granted by the Pennsylvania Legislature last winter, and under which the managers of the lottery have been for some time operating, has been taken away. Those who have been duped into taking chances in the scheme can count the cost at their leisure.

THE proceedings of the Democratic County Convention yesterday will be found in another column. The platform indorses nobody, and the delegates are uninstructed. The friends of ANDREW JOHNSON made an effort in his behalf, but were promptly and effectually checkmated—not even permitted to read a resolution indorsing him. The "cant" in the resolutions, in regard to the soldiers of the Union, will contrast strangely with the sentiments expressed in similar resolutions during the war.

THE Legislature is working bravely, and, as we believe, with an eye solely to the interests of the State. We hear nothing of "rings," of "pinchers" or "roosters," but devotion to duty only. We are encouraged to believe that the Free Railroad Bill in an acceptable form—substantially as reported by Mr. COLEMAN on behalf of the Railroad Committee—will become a law. Let the Republican members see to it that the credit for passing it go not to others. The people are not indifferent, but perhaps more intently than their representatives are aware, are watching the course of events in this respect at Harrisburg.

THE Alabama election, we trust, will convince Congress, as it will no doubt the country, that the provision in the reconstruction law which requires a majority of those *registered* instead of those *voting*, should be changed. We see no reason why the majority principle should be departed from in reorganizing the Southern States. In all great elections the majority of those voting rule, and it is difficult to perceive why it was departed from so as to require that a certain number of votes shall be cast without any reference to the preference expressed. We hope Congress will speedily amend the law.

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

No doubt whatever exists about the reasons why the Alabama Constitution failed to be ratified. In the first place, it was provided in the law that unless a majority of the registered voters went for it, the constitution should fail. The "Conservatives," therefore, had a comparatively easy time of it. Their tactics were simple and effective, and they illustrate the folly of these provision of the reconstruction law. It did not take long for the "Conservatives" to perceive that the greater the number of voters registered, under any circumstances, the greater the number of affirmative votes that would be necessary to carry the constitution. Therefore they went to registering, and all sorts of frauds were perpetrated to swell the number. Thousands of so-called "Conservatives" were fraudulently registered: for every registered vote of this sort would offset a genuine vote for the Constitution. Having played this game, and swelled the registration as much as possible, the aforesaid Conservatives—who prate so loudly about the will of the people—resolved not to vote at all; it would be all the same whether they voted or not, for the law called for *a majority of all the votes registered*—not *cast*, mind you. They then went systematically to work to keep the colored voters away. They threatened them with dismissal from employment, and sometimes with violence, and in this way thousands of them were deterred from voting. Of course such a game, if only half played, would succeed; and it did succeed. The Constitution was defeated. The only wonder is, it received the assent of as many voters as it did. By far the larger share of them were the colored men, who went to the polls in the face of threats and every device to frustrate their purpose. It was but natural that some of them should yield to threats and other influences, and stay away; and the fact that the Conservative scheme barely succeeded, proves much in favor of the pluck and intelligence of the colored voters. Of course a result thus achieved, cannot be permanent.

JOHNSON AND HIS CONFEDERATES.

The public should bear in mind that the kernel of the GRANT-JOHNSON correspondence is, that JOHNSON proposed to nullify a law of Congress, and undertook also to make GRANT do so, too, and take all the responsibility. GRANT refused to assist the President in any manner in his scheme, but on the contrary, by obeying the law, completely frustrated the scheme. We find here the animus of the President and his witnesses; and it is right to infer that when a man or a set of men set out to do an outrageous or illegal act, they will halt at nothing that becomes necessary to the accomplishment of their object. We may be sure that the means will be chosen with reference to the end in view—and in the present instance the end was the destruction of GRANT, a thing that had become doubly necessary. Under these circumstances GRANT, not suspecting what purpose existed, or that any trap would be set for him, appeared in the Cabinet meeting where the President's witnesses appear on the stage. Whoever has seen a straightforward man, speaking and acting nothing but the truth, cross questioned by a set of skillful lawyers, bent on making the "worse appear the better reason," by creating false inferences in obtaining answers which could be tortured into the very opposite to what was intended, and what, in fact, was the truth, will probably have no difficulty in explaining the versions, carefully framed after frequent consultations and with a definite object in view, which the President and his subscribing Cabinet witnesses give of what they understood and inferred from GRANT on that occasion. It futhermore should be borne in mind what are the relations between the President and these subscribing witnesses—the one desperately intent on accomplishing his purpose as against GRANT, the others—mere men and paltry politicians mostly—esteeming nothing so desirable as his continued favor, even though it were to be purchased by becoming his instruments.

A cloud of just such witnesses and any number of just such letters as these, published every week, would not avail to shake the confidence of the public in GRANT's unsupported word. In the present instance it is supported by inherent probability. And with GRANT's acts duplicity is no more possible than an untruthful word in his mouth. The labors of the President and his subscribing witnesses will be in vain. The people will stand all the more firmly by the soldier because of this White House conspiracy to crush him.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S SOMMERSAULT.

The French Emperor well deserves the title of Sphynx by which name it was once more the fashion than it is now to designate him. That mysterious creature propounded enigmas in words which no human sagacity or ingenuity save that of OEDIPUS was able to solve. In speech LOUIS NAPOLEON has usually been plain and unambiguous enough. From the time when he made the remarkable utterance, "the Empire is peace," until today his talk, both formal and informal, has generally been sufficiently outspoken in favor of a pacific policy. From this general statement we must except the occasions when words of opposite purport have been followed by war. Assuming this to be a correct account of the character of his language, why has it happened that almost ever since LOUIS NAPOLEON became the ruler of France, Europe has been in a condition of uncertainty regarding the future? In all that period few months or even weeks have passed without rumors of coming wars. Now England, then Prussia, and then Italy have in succession, or all at once been on the *qui vive* for a practical and sudden summons to resist a French invasion, or to aid a neighbor to repel some hostile demonstration by the most martial nation in Europe. The French Emperor is a great master of pantomime. No one better than he understands the expressiveness of action. By a twist given to his moustache, by a nod of greater or less emphasis directed to an ambassador, he has been able to throw all Europe into commotion. And even his declarations of peaceful tendency have sometimes been so constructed, or placed in such combination as, in spite of the obvious meaning of the words, to excite suspicion and occasion alarm. For many months now, indeed ever since the second year of the Mexican expedition, the Emperor's apparent indecision has been an element of disturbance in the political world. His star, if like his uncle he has a star, seems to have ceased to shine upon his path, whether hid by clouds or vanished from the heavens, who can tell. One thing appears certain, that the great Despot has been frequently at a loss what to do. He who for many years commanded the admiration of the world by his manifest steadfastness of purpose—who was constant as "the Northern star of whose true fixed and resting quality there is no fellow in the firmament,"—this eulogist of one CÆSAR and imitator of another, has now for some time been the object of wonder and almost contempt on account of his evident inability to decide whether to do certain things, or let them alone. Mr. SEWARD, with the power of the United States at his back, may justly claim the credit of having first taught the Emperor that he was neither omniscient, nor omnipotent—and to Herr von BISMARCK belongs the credit of preventing his Imperial Majesty from recovering even his self-possession. As to having his own will in Europe as he formerly had, that is out of the question, Herr BISMARCK will not permit it. For some weeks it was thought quite certain that NAPOLEON, in view of existing circumstances and all possible contingencies, had made up his mind how to conduct himself towards Italy and the Pope. His Holiness must have had some apparently sufficient guarantee for the future course of the Emperor when he made him the subject of the elaborate eulogium and the object of his potential invocation in the allocution. Nor can there be any doubt that a large and influential party in France and throughout Catholic Europe regarded him as fully committed to the pro-Papal and anti-Italian sides of the peninsular questions. The foreign telegram, however, shows that the Emperor is again wavering—or rather, if there is no mistake, that he has made a turn to the right-about, quite as undignified as would be a somersault, and is arrayed once more against the Pope and on the side of VICTOR EMMANUEL. How is this change of front to be accounted for? Has the presence of FARRAGUT and his fleet in Italian waters anything to do with it? Not likely. When the truth comes out, it will probably appear that Herr BISMARCK, with united Germany at his back, has been the conjuror. His voice may have been aided by the discovery of Bourbon intrigues at Rome, having for their object the overthrow of the NAPOLEON dynasty and the reinstatement of the old line.

SIR DAVID BREWSTER.

Another of the great lights of Science, who have given such lustre to our nineteenth century, has gone out. The foreign telegraph of to-day informs us that SIR DAVID BREWSTER died on the 10th inst., at the age of eighty-seven. Though inferior to FARRADAY in originality, and perhaps in vigorous grasp of mind, and less fortunate, or at least less successful in discovery, he was still a great physicist. In the common speech of men, he is dead; but in the memory, and in the more exalted phraseology of the world of thought and science he still lives, and will continue to live for many centuries to come. The telegraphic dispatch regarding him contains two mistakes. Unless we are mistaken, he was neither an Englishman nor a physician. Perhaps the telegrapher intended instead of a physician, to designate him as a physicist, which word is now in pretty general use to denote the character who used to be incorrectly called a natural philosopher. SIR DAVID was a distinguished physicist, but if M. D. was one of his many titles, he must have received it as an honorary degree. He is known to have diligently cultivated several of the great fields of natural science—anatomy and physiology among the rest—and without having walked the hospitals, or made a special study of the medical profession, he may have been complimented with the right of enrolling himself among the Doctors of Medicine. Our own HENRY formerly of Princeton College, and now Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, may, if he chooses, write M. D. after his name, though he probably never in his life felt anybody's pulse but his own, or wrote a prescription, whether for bolus or embrocation.

Light in all its relations was the especial department of physics which Sir DAVID BREWSTER cultivated, and in it his unwearied and skillfully conducted research resulted in several discoveries. For many years savans in all parts of the scientific world have been accustomed to recognize and name him as one of the greatest authorities in regard to everything connected with this subject. His investigations of polarization have rendered important aid to the mineralogist on the one hand and to the astronomer on the other. It would not be easy to refer to a better illustration of the manner in which the physical sciences are connected and bound together as all being explorations of one system—"a mighty maze, but not without a plan." In 1855, Sir DAVID invented the stereoscope, an optical instrument for giving to pictures the appearance of solid forms as seen in nature. Two photographic pictures of one object are taken from points a little apart; and the instrument so constructed as to bend the rays of light proceeding from the pictures, combines them into one view.

Sir DAVID BREWSTER was, we believe, a Scotchman, and was educated for the Scotch Church. We have been told that he proceeded so far as to be licensed by Presbytery to preach the gospel. He was not only modest, but timid to a degree that rendered the necessity of standing up before an audience, and wagging his head in a pulpit, something to be anticipated with dread and shrunk from with horror. With extreme difficulty, and to the injury of his health, he underwent the required trials, but a few appearances as a preacher satisfied himself and his friends that he ought to give up the ecclesiastical career. He therefore devoted himself to literature and science. But he never abandoned the chief religious doctrines he had intended to preach. In the course of time he became an active ruling elder in one of the Edinburgh churches, and increasing years and experience so hardened his sensibilities that he was able to make speeches in the church courts. In the meetings of scientific bodies he was a frequent and interesting speaker. His religious opinions were, we believe, strictly orthodox according to the standards of the Westminster Divines, and he was animated by strong religious feeling. His sensibility in this direction brought upon him some reproach from scientific men in connection with the WHEWELL controversy about the plurality of worlds; or rather as to the probability of the planets being inhabited. The great Cambridge Don was probably not much influenced by any consideration outside of the science involved in the case, and the thought of a dead universe beyond the limits of our own world, would impart neither horror nor jar to his soul. His Scoteh opponent wrote like a Christian whose faith had been insulted, or degraded by the English clergyman's theory, and the arguments by which it was maintained. The savans, without blaming Sir DAVID's religion, thought he had betrayed science by introducing religious sentiment into a scientific discussion.

The death of Sir DAVID BREWSTER naturally suggests the thought of MICHAEL FARRADAY. Both these eminent men for so many years contemporaries and almost equally distinguished in different departments of the same great domain of science, and both lately deceased, might be described as the last representatives of a class. BREWSTER studied under the celebrated men of the Edinburgh school, and FARRADAY was a pupil of Sir HUMPHREY DAVY. As Sir HUMPHREY early discerned the talents of his young assistant and gave him the aid necessary to place him in the career in which he became so famous, it was long ago said that FARRADAY was his greatest discovery. His early education had been neglected, but genius and diligence supplied all deficiencies. Like BREWSTER, FARRADAY also was a very religious man, and though an English man, belonged to a Scotch religious sect.

For very many years before his death, he was a member of the little denomination known in Scotland as Glassites, and in England as Sandemanians. Every Sunday he was to be seen in their little London chapel—the only congregation of them in England, and numbering about forty persons—sometimes reading and expounding the Scriptures to his fellow members. The Sandemanians are strict Calvinists. They hold a weekly administration of the LORD's Supper; they hold love-feasts, which consist in dining at each other's houses in the intermission of public worship; on the admission of new members, they give the kiss of charity; they mutually exhort each other; they abstain from things strangled and from blood; they wash each other's feet; they have a modified community of goods, and a plurality of elders, pastors, or bishops in each church. They believe that their religious constitution is a restoration of the forms and doctrines of the primitive church. FARRADAY, it is said, occupied the position of preacher, or exhorter, almost every Sunday.

Obscene Publications.

A Philadelphia newsdealer, notwithstanding his arrest for the sale of the filthy newspapers, which are just now poisoning the minds and morals of the young, has recommenced the sale because the publishers promise to indemnify him in case of prosecution. He has again been arrested, and placed under bonds to answer. Newsdealers are probably well aware of the fact that there is a statute of Pennsylvania which provides a severe penalty for the sale of such indecent publications. For their information, as well as that of magistrates, we give the law. Among the offenses against public morals and decency is that of obscene libels, the law relating to which may be found in section 40, page 1,346 Purdon's Digest, as follows:

"40. If any person shall publish or sell any filthy and obscene libel, or *shall expose to sale, or exhibit, or sell, print, publish, or circulate any printed, painted, or written paper*, containing obscene prints, pictures, or descriptions, or *shall keep and maintain* any room, house, or building, *for the purpose of exposing or exhibiting any lewd, indecent and obscene* prints, pictures, paintings, or descriptions, every person shall be convicted thereof, such person shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one year."

Under the above statute it is necessary for an information to be made before a magistrate, who shall arrest the accused by warrant and hold them to bail for trial in the Court of Quarter Sessions. But we think the Mayor of Pittsburgh has ample authority to proceed summarily. The thirteenth section of the recent act of consolidation provides among the powers and duties of the Mayor of Pittsburgh that he shall *apprehend any person in the act of committing any offense against the laws of the State.* The exhibition and sale of lewd pictures being prohibited by statute, the Mayor is, therefore, bound by his oath of office to apprehend all persons engaged in the business.

The thirtieth section of the act of consolidation authorizes the corporation to make ordinances providing, among other things, for the preservation of the health and improvement of the morals of the corporation and its inhabitants, and the punishment of all lewd, indecent or lascivious behavior in the streets. Although the city code is burthened with ordinances that are a dead letter so far as their enforcement is concerned, there is no provision for the improvement of the morals that will reach these obscene publications by summary proceeding. It would be well for City Councils to take this question into immediate consideration, and enact such an ordinance as will empower the Mayor to put an immediate stop to the first infraction of the law.

The Success of Missionary Labors.

Highly interesting services were held at the Fourth Presbyterian Church in New York on Sunday evening to bid "God speed" to Rev. W. T. Morrison and wife, who sailed on Tuesday for a mission station in China. These missionaries have been in the United States for some time, recruiting their health, which was greatly impaired by several years' labor at Ningpo. They now go to Pekin, about six hundred miles north of their former field. Rev. Dr. Keidig addressed the audience, remarking that when Mr. Morrison first went to Ningpo in 1854 there was but one small and feeble church of twenty members in that city, and those were known among their fellows as "rice-Christians," or persons depending upon the missionaries, or in their employ in some capacity. That Church has since grown into six native independent churches, which receive annually about seventy converts. Mr. Morrison said it was difficult to get christian ideas before the Chinese in their own language, but that the English language is now being taught in the Government schools of the three principal cities of the Empire. He had labored in the mission field of Ningpo for seven years before he had baptized the first convert, and the Methodists were there ten years before they received a single convert. Such has been the success of labor of late, however, that in Pekin there is now a little church of eleven members after only four years' labor. The journey to Pekin, which will now occupy two months, will be reduced fully one-half by the completion of the Pacific Railroad.

Crawford County.

The delegates elected to the State Convention from Crawford county are Major D. V. Derrickson and J. C. Sturtevant. A resolution was introduced at the meeting of the Committee at which they were appointed, indorsing Gen. Grant for President, and Hon. G. A. Grow for Vice President. This was amended by substituting the name of Ex-Governor Curtin for Grow, but after some discussion it was finally determined not to instruct the delegates. So much we learn from a report of the proceedings in the Meadville *Republican*. After the adjournment of the Committee, those members who remained had an interchange of opinion in reference to the Vice Presidency, at which Messrs. Derrickson and Sturtevant declared Mr. Grow to be their first choice, but "professed their intention to support Governor Curtin should he develop the most strength in the Convention."

The business of the principal marine insurance companies of New York for 1867, as compared with 1866, is reported. The amount of premiums received by the companies during the two years is given in the following table:

	1866.	1867.
Atlantic	$3,780,021 96	$7,322,015 75
Great Western	3,130,560 20	2,458,254 48
Mercantile	1,436 455 80	1,247 082 00
Metropolitan	2,709,449 21	1,618,407 99
Orient	781 992 81	1,105,845 13
Pacific	980,534 26	736,612 87
Commercial	956,631 26	403,577 54
New York	337,607 99	285,116 87
Union	276,541 79	124,606 62
Washington	880,425 37	Failed.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON is down on National banks, and is in favor of taxing these banks—on the stump. But all the time he is a large stockholder in one of these institutions, and also a *director*; and when it comes to paying the taxes levied by a Republican Legislature, he says: "No, sir, my bank stock is not taxable."

The South.

Sunday, January 26th, was a remarkable day in Brownsville, Texas. The *Courier* says that up to a late hour the usual fight had not occurred, and professes itself unable to account for this extreme peacefulness of the citizens.

The North Carolina *Star* calls the Raleigh Convention a "Gorilla Convention," and declares that the "unclean birds who compose it, are whetting their bloody beak preparatory to gorging themselves with party plunder."

The Florida *Union* denounces General Meade as a Gesler, and says that there is but one officer (Hancock) who can resist obedience to the the Radical Congress.

E. McB. Timoney, who shot C. C. Richardson on the evening of the 4th inst., at Atlanta, Ga., is Secretary of the Loyal League of the State of Georgia. The Executive Committee of the League, composed of leading Republicans from different parts of the State, have unanimously requested Timoney to resign. Both Timoney and Richardson were delegates to the State Constitutional Convention.

A Georgia correspondent contradicts the report that good plantations can be purchased in that State for $1 00 per acre. He says that the people there demand from $6 00 to $10 00 per acre for such land as they call good, while such land as would starve a grasshopper sells from $1 25 to $2 00 per acre. The soil of the State is composed of red clay, very hard and compact, and when dry requires the aid of a chisel and mallet to penetrate it. It is covered with a thin coating of nutritious earth that to all appearance would grow little or nothing, yet they manage in some parts to raise a good crop of corn.

More than 2,000,000 acres of land in Mississippi, one-seventh of all the State, is advertised for sale under execution.

A Frankfort, Kentucky, correspondent says that the half dozen little Union papers in that State are, with one or two exceptions, puny, sickly, half starved concerns, with feeble voice, while the scores of fat, thriving Rebel papers, edited by returned Rebel soldiers, vigorously defend the disorders of the State because they thrive by the unnatural condition of affairs. They countenance as right the persecutions of Union men, because "it enables them to elect Rebel Judges, Sheriffs, Mayors, Legislators and Congressmen, and keeps the Union men from raising too much of a row outside of the State."

A company in the western part of the State of North Carolina find it profitable to get out white oak pipe and hogshead staves, and ship them to Europe.

The Boonsboro (Md.) *Odd Fellow* says that the Hon. J. A. J. Cresswell possesses the confidence of the loyal people of Maryland to a very high degree, as he has stood true to the principles of the Republican party at a time when it cost something to be among the loyal men of the State. The *Odd Fellow* declares its willingness to give Mr. Cresswell its hearty support in the event of his nomination for the Vice Presidency.

Law Magazine.

The American Law Review, January, 1868. Boston. Little, Brown & Co.

The contents of this number of the *Review* are as interesting and varied as usual. The first article is one continued from the October number on "Liability as Partner." Not having received the October number, we are unable to express an opinion as to the merits of the article as a whole, but the portion published in the present number, devoted to the discussion of the common law rule which invariably held the participant of partnership profits liable as a partner, bears evidence of much ability. The common law rule just referred to was laid down in the case of Waugh vs. Carver. The writer of the article reviews the reasoning in that case, and by illustration and argument makes out a very strong case against the rule. As the rule has been set aside in England by the recent decision in Wheatcraft vs. Hickman, in which it was held that "the real ground of the liability is that the trade has been carried on by persons acting in his behalf," it is more than likely that this article will set the American lawyers and judges to reflecting upon the harshness of the rule as it is enforced here and to the adoption of a new one more in conformity with reason and and justice.

"Anomalies in the Law of Ballment," "Marriage as Affected by the Conflict of Laws," "Sunday Laws," and "The Internal Revenue System" are the concluding articles.

The system of digesting the English and American reports is still maintained and forms one of the most valuable features of the *Review*. The digest of the English cases in this number embraces the reports for August, September and October, 1867; the digest of cases decided in the Supreme Court of the United States, includes all the cases in 4th Wallace, and the digest of State cases is made up of selections from the last volumes of reports in eleven States. The book notices are numerous and seem to be written in a spirit of fairness and justice. A summary of events closes the number.

The *Review* is now in its second volume, and on account of its scope, the ability of its original articles, the care manifested in the preparation of its digests, and the style in which it is printed, it should be in the hands of every lawyer.

For sale by Davis, Clarke & Co., Wood street, Pittsburgh.

The Business and Financial Prospects of the South.

In many sections of the South evidences are daily growing stronger that the sober, sound thought is returning to those who, going down with the lost cause, have been spending the intervening time in croaking over the beauties and luxuries of the past, and the desolation and ruin of the present. The New Orleans *Picayune* ignores the custom of recounting losses and sufferings, and declares that it leads the people to look to politics and politicians for a savior instead of depending on God and their own right arms for necessary support. The *Picayune* says that from every part of Louisiana and the adjoining States it has good assurance that the apprehensions which existed some time back of a lack of food for working people, and of destructive raids upon the property of such by idle freedmen and lawless white men have measurably disappeared, owing not only to the precautions taken by the military and civil authorities, but to wiser and better conclusions upon the part of the freedmen, who begin to see that freedom does not mean idleness. It sees nothing but good prospects ahead for the working, planting farmers, and the industrious, honest and careful people. Small beginnings are recommended, and strict economy enjoined, with the assurance that all will be well in the future. The people are moreover called upon to give up the idea that any such miracle is possible, as that the negro should ever prove serviceable as a plantation laborer, or that the time will ever come when sugar or cotton can be profitably made by an overseer for a man who stays in his house all his time, unless when he leaves it in his carriage to visit the city, or to go to Saratoga or Europe. The *Picayune* contends that "We have now begun to learn to raise other things besides cotton and even corn. We are improving in our implements. We are learning how to work ourselves. We are compelled to give up farming on a credit. The commission merchant's advances are done with forever. This year Government partially takes his place, but this is the last year that credit farming or planting will be possible in the South, unless when a personal friend or relation sets up a young man in a small way to go to work with his own right and left hands."

High Rents in St. Louis.

The people of St. Louis are in something of a ferment concerning the operations of the real estate agents in that city. It is charged that they combine against tenants to keep up rents, advise owners against repairs, and produce all manner of trouble and vexation. It seems that there are in St. Louis twenty-six real estate agents who make the renting of buildings a specialty; and a glance at their bulletin boards shows that they are now advertising, on an average, ten empty houses each for rent. The *Democrat* is of the opinion that a far greater number of empty houses are now to be found in the city than the aggregate of those bulletined by the real estate agents show; but charges that in the face of the hard times the agents persist in asking the most extravagant rents. On 'Change, the *Democrat* is oppressed by the horrid dullness and the looks of actual distress in the faces of idle merchants being slowly ground to death by the curse of high rents, and calls loudly upon owners to take their business out of the hands of real estate agents, and with their commissions pay the newspapers of the city for advertising their property.

Oil Excitement in Michigan.

The people in the vicinity of Dundee, Monroe county, Michigan, are just now in a wonderful state of excitement caused by the discovery of lubricating oil in large quantities. The Adrian *Times* says: At Spotford saw mills, four miles west of Dundee, a well had been excavated for the use of the mill. Forty feet was dug, twenty feet bored, and fifteen feet, through the hard pan, drilled, when oil was struck in considerable quantities, and the aperture has filled with lubricating oil of a superior quality, and water. The owner of the land has been offered and refused fabulous prices for his property.

Harrisburg hotels have wonderfully improved, as the *State Guard* says they are the best kept in the United States.

Our Commercial Relations with China.

On Monday evening, General James L. Kiernan, late United States Consul to China, delivered a lecture in the chapel of the University, at New York, on "Our Commercial Relations with China." The lecturer said that at present the English and French have the lion's share of the trade with that country. The English trade with China exceeds ours in the proportion of ten to one. In the opinion of the lecturer this was owing, in a great measure, to the fact that our representatives in China are so badly paid that they cannot make the same appearance, or keep the same establishments as the foreign ministers and consuls. The Chinese do not admire our republican simplicity, and are in the habit of speaking of our representatives as "number two Englishmen." One of the British Consuls receives more salary by several thousand dollars, than all the American Consuls in China together. General Kiernan thought that as we possess greater facilities for doing trade with China than does any European Power, it would be a wise policy on the part of our Government to pay its representatives in China higher salaries, so that they may make a respectable appearance beside their European colleagues. Gunboats should also be sent out, not to awe the natives, but to impress them with a due sense of our power and importance as a nation. He was in favor of establishing an American colony there at once on land purchased from the Chinese. In conclusion, the General advised those unacquainted with the Chinese trade not to go out there on speculation, as they would surely fail in establishing a business.

PERSONAL.

—As to Mrs. Lincoln's reported insanity, the St. Louis *Republican* says it has received a letter from Chicago, from a reliable source, contradicting the report, and stating that Mrs. Lincoln has been boarding at Chicago, until lately, with the family of a wealthy citizen, Mr. Coles, and that she is now residing at the Clifton House, corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street, in that city. The Clifton House is a boarding-house on a large scale. Mrs. Lincoln's temper is said to be very irritable, owing, perhaps, to the grief she feels at the ingratitude toward her. She dresses very plainly, and devotes much of her time to the society of friends who are in quite humble circumstances, to whom she unburdens her thoughts and hopes, and her greatest pride seems to be in watching over "Tad" and directing him in every proper course.

—Dickens's eldest boy lives with and takes care of his mother, while the other children live with their aunt, Georgine Hogarth (Mrs. Dickens's sister) under their father's roof. The friends of both parties aver that incompatibility of temperament was the sole cause of their separation, which had been earnestly advised long before it took place.

—Joseph Smith's widow has received by a revelation from the soul of her departed husband a revised edition of the Mormon Bible, and it has just been published at Plano, Illinois.

—At a fashionable wedding in Brattleboro, Vt., recently, a cynical old gentleman presented the bride with a pair of flatirons, a washboard, mop, broom and gridiron. These cheap but useful articles indicate the peculiar duties of a good housewife, and were probably designed to bring reproach upon the extravagant presentations of the mass of useless trash and tinsel which composes the bridal gifts of the present day.

—The Macon *Telegraph* says: "Jacob Thompson, one of the expatriated rebels abroad, recently received a remittance of $80,000 in gold, the proceeds of a sale of his lands lying along the Mississippi River. Before the war he was the richest man in Mississippi, his wealth being over $1,000,000."

—M. du Chaillu, the traveler, in a recent lecture, stated that while sojourning in the Ishogs country, Africa, he had several offers of marriage, and one kind chief, to avoid jealousy, wanted him to marry all the marriageable women of the tribe, numbering about 500.

CITY MATTERS.

A PRACTICAL STEP.—At a late meeting of the Sabbath School Teachers' Association of the United and Reformed Presbyterian Churches of the county, a committee was appointed to wait upon Mayor Blackmore and request him to prohibit the sale of obscene publications in this neighborhood.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—Mrs. Levi Wade, Secretary of the Pittsburgh Association for the Relief of the Poor, acknowledges a donation of twenty dollars from the Fifth U. P. Church, Rev. S. B. Reed, pastor; also an additional donation of ten dollars from Second Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Howard, pastor, making in all $87 88 donated by that congregation.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—Tuesday morning Mr. George G. Smith appeared before Mayor Drum, of Allegheny city, and entered a complaint against a young colored lad, charging him with the larceny of fifty dollars. It appears that the lad called at Mr. Smith's house a few weeks since, and being in destitute circumstances, was permitted to remain. On Monday evening he robbed one of the servant girls of fifty dollars which she had left in her room, and decamped. The police are in search of the young rascal, and will probably arrest him to-day.

Aldermanic Commissions Received

The Recorder yesterday received commissions for the following named magistrates:

Wm. Bowden, Alderman, Second ward, Allegheny.

Simeon Buiford, Alderman, Fifth ward, Allegheny.

Isaac Stewart, Alderman, Fifth ward, Allegheny.

B. Reuter, Alderman, Seventh ward, Allegheny.

John J. Herrmann, Justice of the Peace, Duquesne borough.

Absolom Baillie, Alderman, First ward, Allegheny.

All of the above commissions are for the term of five years. Messrs. Herrman and Baille have filed their bonds and taken out their commissions.

The Skatorial Championship.

In the COMMERCIAL of Tuesday there appeared a card, copied from a Cleveland paper, to which were affixed the names of a number of Alleghenians, remonstrating against the award of the championship and gold medal to Frank Swift, and, by implication, accusing the judges of acting unfairly with John Powers. Inquiry subsequently instituted has developed the fact that there are no substantial grounds for the charge, and Mr. Powers denies in the most positive terms having any connection with the card, or knowing of its existence until he saw it in print. Dr. W. R. Thorn, whose name heads the list, repudiates the document, and says that he never signed it; and as none of the other names mentioned can be found among the subscribers to Mr. Powers's testimonial, it is probable that the affair is a base forgery. It is but justice to state that the parties who originated the contest acted in good faith, and left the decision in the hands of the judges, who are not only known as expert skaters, but as gentlemen whose probity is unquestionable.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were placed in the hands of H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, February 11th, 1868:

Henry C. Reineman to John Schuler, January 26, 1866; lot on Spring Hill, Reserve township.....	$1,400
Wm. B. Dalmas to Mrs. Isabella Powell, April 20, 1865, lot in the second ward, Allegheny, 100 feet on Carroll street by 20 feet on an alley, with buildings.....	1,000
Patrick McGrady to Mrs. Jane Cook, Nov. 14, 1865; lot in Second ward, Alleghen, 20 feet on Pasture lane, by 97 feet deep; buildings.	1,200
Bernard McDonald to Dr. George W. McCook, January 18, 1868; lot in Chartiers township, 12¾ acres; buildings.....	8,000
Alex. G. Cochran to John Scott, February 4, 1868, 3 lots in Liberty township, Nos. 21, 22 and 23, in Messick's plan, 66 feet front by 125 feet deep, with buildings.....	1,000
Richard Nuttal to Sarah Addy, February 1, 1868, lot in Third ward, Allegheny, 22 feet on Ridge street, by 97 feet deep; buildings.	3,000
James McKain to Wm. Loeb, December 9, 1867, lot in Chartiers township, 67 feet front on Beaver road by 125 feet deep to Licky avenue.....	1,500
Samuel H. Keller to Christopher Hughes, January 21, 1865, lots 53 and 54, in Keller's plan, borough of Lawrenceville, fronting together 40 feet on Calvin street, by 100 feet to an alley.....	675
Heirs of Joseph Allen to George Nicholls, October 30, 1867, 2 lots in Lower St. Clair township, together 3 feet front on Fairfield street, by 125 ft. et to Locust alley.....	650
Helen S. Brown to Edward Perrott, February 11, 1868, lot in Liberty township, subdivision of McFarland's Grove, 25 feet on Center street, by 100 feet to Eden street, buildings.	250

Illegal Liquor Selling.

James O'Brien, the lessee of an underground saloon in the Fifth ward, off Etna street, was up before Mayor Blackmore, Tuesday evening, on a charge of having sold liquor on Sunday, the 9th inst., and also for selling without a license. The prosecutrix, Mrs. Mahoney, testified that she went to O'Brien's "crib" on Sunday last, and purchased fifty cents' worth of ale. She paid Mrs. O'Brien, but alleges that her husband has been in the habit of selling liquor every Sunday, and on week days, too; and that he has no license. Another witness was called, and admitted that he had drank ale in O'Brien's house last Sunday, but had not paid for it. He did not pay any one for it, and did not intend to pay. On being questioned more closely by the Mayor, he admitted that the ale had been paid for by another party. Mr. McCarthy, counsel for Mr. O'Brien, did not pretend that he had a license, but alleged that, inasmuch as there was no proof that the husband had sold liquor on Sunday, he could not be held for that offense. The Mayor ruled differently, and required O'Brien to give bail in the sum of two hundred dollars in each case for trial. The bail was given, and the cases will come up for trial at the next term of Court.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION

Delegates to the State Convention.

A Non-Committal Platform.

JOHNSON NOT INDORSED.

The Delegates Uninstructed.

The delegates elected on Saturday last, pursuant to call of the Democratic County Executive Committee, met yesterday morning, at eleven o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention at Harrisburg, to be held on the 4th of March next, to choose delegates to the National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President.

The delegates assembled in the rotunda, the Courts being all in session, and no arrangements having been made for a room. After some delay, an apartment on the third floor was obtained for temporary use—Judge Stowe of the Common Pleas, having consented to adjourn his Court at twelve o'clock, in order that the Convention might have a suitable place for meeting.

Thomas J. Keenan, Esq., Chairman of the County Executive Committee, called the Convention to order and announced that, after a temporary organization had been effected, the Convention could adjourn until such time as the Common Pleas room would be ready for their occupancy. Mr. Keenan took occasion to congratulate the Democracy upon the fullness of the Convention, and upon the cheering and auspicious circumstances under which they had assembled. He alluded to what he was pleased to term the "recent victories" achieved by the party, and especially to the significant triumphs achieved in this city. The indications all over the country, as he interpreted them, were a settled conviction in the minds of the people that the restoration to power of the Democratic party was essentially necessary in order to secure peace and prosperity to the whole Union.

A temporary organization was effected by the appointment of Messrs. C. B. Strain, Jno. S. Murray, J. O. Lambert, and John C. Barr as Secretaries.

The credentials of delegates were then called, when it appeared that all the districts in the county, excepting some ten or twelve of the townships, were represented.

In three or four of the districts there was a contest for seats—there being two sets of delegates claiming the honor of representing their respective constituencies in the Convention.

The following committees were appointed by the chair, under resolution of the Convention:

On Contested Seats—Messrs. John A. Elder, W. T. Farley, J. P. White, Wm. Reel, and John Mackin.

On Permanent Organization—Messrs. D. D. Bruce, J. K. Kerr, Simon Johnston, John R. Large, and John A. Strain.

The Convention then took a recess until a quarter past one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at a quarter past one o'clock, in the Common Pleas Court room.

The Committee on Contested Seats made a report, which, after some squabbling, was adopted.

Mr. Bruce, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the following as the list of officers:

President—Col. Robert H. Kerr.

Vice Presidents—Wm. D. Moore, Thomas Donnelly, H. Menold, John Mackin, J. B. Fulton, Peter Hutchinson, A. W. Foster, J. C. Buffum, H. B. Cochran, Barnes Ford, James Irvin.

Secretaries—Chas. B. Strain, J. O. Lambert, J. C. Barr, W. C. Rafferty.

The report was accepted and adopted.

Colonel Kerr, on taking the chair, followed the custom of "grave and distinguished Senators" in Congress,

The Daily Commercial

Farm, Garden and Household.

GRAPE CULTURE.

The next annual meeting of the Lake Shore Grape Growers' Association will be held at Cleveland on Wednesday and Thursday, the 19th and 20th inst. No formal programme has been arranged for the occasion, but there is reason for the belief that this meeting will be as interesting and important as any yet held by the Association. The following are some of the topics that are expected to come before the meeting for discussion or action:

Reports and statistics of the progress and prospects of grape culture along the lake shore and elsewhere; amount of grape products the past season, etc. Observations on marketing and sale of the fruit, style of boxes, modes of packing, preserving, shipping, prices realized in different markets, etc. Comparative merits of the different varieties of grapes, their success or failure the past season in different localities and soils. Report of the committee on must teste, showing the comparative richness of the juice of different grapes from various localities and at different dates the past season. Causes of failure, mildew rot, insects, climate, exposure, pruning, and other interesting questions connected with grape culture, will be discussed.

A correspondent writes to the *Gardener's Monthly* requesting him to name ten of the best varieties of grapes. The editor names Hartford Prolific, Concord, Delaware, Clinton, Creveling, Diana, Rogers's 15, Northern Muscadine and Ives. These are named as suitable for cultivation with a view mainly to profit.

Grape vines not attended to last autumn should be pruned in the first mild spell that occurs. Whenever the frost is fairly out of the ground.

TAPPING SUGAR MAPLE TREES.

The time will soon be at hand when "maple sugar making" will engage the attention of farmers' boys and girls. The value of the product of our "sugar camps" has greatly increased of late years, and the deterioration, or rather destruction of the maple trees, in beginning to excite some attention. The Ohio *Farmer*, alluding to the fact that where thousands of maples used to stand, only hundreds are now to be found, says:

The cause of this can be attributed to nothing but the severe mode practiced in tapping. The old plan of boring with the axe was abandoned, and one supposed to be less injurious adopted, that of boring; but since tapping with the bit has been practised, maple trees have died faster than ever before. When an incision is made into the sub-wood only, it will heal up, but when made deeper, it never will, and all the adjacent parts will die, and often decay. Now, in proof of this, let any farmer examine two maples that have been tapped for a dozen or more years—one with a bit and the other with an axe or gouge—the cuts by the latter not made beyond the sap-flowing wood. The inner wood of the former and much of the surface will be found dead, while the other, where it has sufficient time for healing, will be found to have formed a perfect gnarl, so tough and sound that it will be next to impossible to split a log of this sound wood length. Another proof of this may be made by noting the difference in the decrease of maples in different sugar orchards where the two modes have been practiced.

Trees tapped receiving the least injury are most profitable, for the reason that the greater portion of sap flows from the wood near the bark. When a tree is tapped with a bit, the spile stops up the best flowing grains. When an incision is made with a large auger or gouge more grains are opened, and of course a greater flow of sap obtained. It is a fact, however, that when trees are tapped in this way, the wind dries up the wood sooner than when a bit is used, but this is easily prevented by frequent freshing over. Many farmers have, within a few years past, used sheet-iron spiles and a large auger, and have found them profitable and less injurious to the trees than any other kind.

The spouts are made by cutting sheet-iron strips two inches wide and ten inches long, bent hollow, and one end ground sharp. An auger one and one-fourth inches in size is used for tapping, the hole not being bored over three-eighths of an inch deep, and the spile driven into the bark beneath the cut with a square-faced mallet. When freshing over, an auger is used each time one-eighth of an inch larger than the one before it, and the incision made but a shaving deeper. The spile will not have to be removed to do this.

POULTRY MANURE—HOW TO SAVE AND USE IT.

Poultry manure, one of the most valuable fertilizers made upon the farm, is too often allowed to go to waste. Put the sweepings in old barrels as fast as they accumulate. In a dry state they will keep a long time without much loss. It is customary to mix these droppings with wood ashes, without much attention to definite proportions, at the time of planting, and drop them in the hill for corn and potatoes. If care is taken to keep the seed from contact with the manure, they produce very satisfactory results. But this is not the best way of using them. Two or three weeks before planting, mix the contents of the barrels with about three times their bulk of moist loam or peat under cover. When the mass is well heated, shovel it over and mix with it as much more loam or peat, and let it lie until wanted. This may be worked into beds prepared for garden seeds, or dropped, a handful to the hill, for field crops, and will always tell a good story at harvest time.

FARM LABOR.

The *American Agriculturist* thinks that our farmers do not employ enough laborers to make farming profitable. It is admitted that the rates for labor are high—averaging $28 per month—and adds: We think there must be a little reduction from these prices the present year. There has been a large accession to our population from Europe, the most of them males, in the prime of life, who have come to this country seeking labor. They have strong hands and willing hearts, intent upon improving ther fortunes and in due time getting homes of their own. Many of these go West, but multitudes linger at the East, and can be employed at reasonable prices upon the farm. Then it is to be considered that our manufacturing interests are somewhat depressed, and wages are reduced from ten to twenty per cent., and some establishments are stopping. This will throw some out of employment, and they will seek support upon the farm, which alone has bread enough and work for all. The prospects for agriculture the coming year are exceedingly promising everywhere, except in the cotton States. We have raised the past year the best wheat crop ever produced in the country, and the prices are satisfactory. The corn crop, short in some States, was, on the whole, an average, and the prices high. Potatoes were a very short crop, and the prices higher than for many years. With a few exceptions, everything the farmer produces brings a good round profit on the cost of production, showing that the business can be safely extended. We think, as a rule, our Northern farmers do not employ as much labor as they ought, to make their business profitable.

GIRDLED TREES.

A correspondent gives the following method for repairing trees which may have been girdled during the winter by mice or rabbits: "With a sharp chisel, about a half or three-fourths of an inch wide, make several incisions around the tree, downward into the bark and wood just below the girdled portions. Then make several similar and corresponding incisions upward into the bark and wood just above the girdled part. Into these fit round portions of apple limbs, with the bark on, sharpened into a wedge at each end. These form a connection between the upper and lower bark, through which the sap flows upward and the elaborated juice flows downward, and if these portions are placed thickly around the tree, they soon unite together at their sides, and form a complete belt. The places of union must of course be waxed. Connecting the two separated portions of bark in this way has long been practiced, but this particular mode of doing the work by means of a chisel, is little known and is the only one of any value, as it can be done with great expedition. It scarcely ever fails to secure union, and the wedge at each end fits so securely, as not to be easily displaced." This operation must be performed before vegetation starts.

WASHING FRUIT TREES.

Washing and scraping are of great benefit to neglected trees, and washing, at least, may be done with advantage on all fruit trees. It destroys the young and almost invisible growth of mosses and lichens, kills dormant insects that have hidden in crevices, and improves the tree generally. Various tree washes have been recommended, but there is probably nothing better than good home-made soft soap, thinned with water to work conveniently with a brush. It is best to apply it in a damp, but not rainy, time. Remove the loose scales of bark by means of a blunt scraper.

FLOWER GARDEN AND LAWN.

A practical florist gives the advice to always have the garden look different each year. The advice is good, and is capable of being followed even in very small places. Take a single bed in a lawn. One year it may be gay with Coleus and other "foliage plants;" in the fall, plant Hyacinths, Tulips, and other bulbs; in early spring, sow Portulaccas to make the bed gay when the bulbs have passed out of bloom. In a similar way each bed in a lawn can every year present some new feature. Of course in borders where there are herbaceous perennials, there must be some sameness in their appearance for several years in succession. Yet if these are so planted as to allow room for the introduction of clumps of annuals or bedding plants, a pleasing variety can be made, and be different ever year.

GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS.

These may be sown toward the end of the month, if the frost is pretty well out of the ground and the surface open and fissured. The sowing is easiest done on a light snow, when the seed may be seen, and an even cast secured. To this end, it is often well to sow in two directions across the field, and sometimes even three, as sowing grass seed upon a lawn. Suitable weather for this frequently does not come until March. Avoid sowing where melting snows will wash the soil away, or move the seed unevenly.

THE SPADE OR THE DIGGING FORK.

We are very much surprised, says the *Gardener's Monthly*, notwithstanding all we have written on the subject, to find so many people sweating away at digging with a spade, when in nine cases out of ten the digging fork will *do four times* the work in the same time, with inexpressibly less labor. It is scarcely necessary to say that the people we see so barbarous are not our readers, but even "our own" people do not seem to know that a four tined fork is much better than a five tined one.

WINTER FEED FOR MILCH COWS.

A gentleman having applied for information as to how much feed was suitable for a milch cow in winter, is thus answered by the *American Agriculturist*: The quantity depends upon the size of the cow. She should have as much hay as she will eat up clean, and at least four quarts of Indian meal per day, or its equivalent in other kinds of grain. Roots are exceedingly desirable for milch cows. We err in giving too little oily and succulent or moist food to cows in milk.

RETRENCHMENT IN EARNEST.

Government Expenditures for the Ensuing Fiscal Year.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, made the following important statements in submitting the Army Appropriation Bill last week in the House of Representatives. We extract his remarks from the *Globe* of February 7th:

Mr. BLAINE. In submitting the Army Appropriation Bill at this time, Mr. Speaker, for reference to the Committee of the Whole, I desire to call the attention of the House to the total amount comprised in it, which is $33,082,096. This is deemed by the Secretary of War and by General Grant sufficient for all the expenses of the military establishment so far as they can be foreseen or foretold at this time. Nothing but the outbreak of hostilities in some quarter can increase the amount now appropriated. The adjustment of our Indian troubles, which produced the necessity of extra expenditure the past year, leaves no room for any apprehension of deficiencies to be met by future appropriation.

General Grant's estimates for military expenditures have been made with the greatest exactness and with a degree of economy wholly unknown to the army in its peace establishment preceding the war. I find, by the official statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, which I hold in my hand, that the total expenses of the army for the four years of Mr. Buchanan's Administration were $86,307,575 55, making an average of well nigh twenty-two millions a year in gold. The army at that time was composed of nineteen regiments in all; so that each regiment cost considerably over a million dollars per annum in gold. The army is at present composed of sixty regiments, and the total appropriations required by General Grant are but $33,000,000 a year in paper money, making little more than half a million dollars to each regiment. In other words, the army, under the peace establishment immediately preceding the war, cost per regiment more than double in gold what the army now costs per regiment in paper under the peace establishment as administered by General Grant. With the gradual reduction of the army, as proposed in this bill, it is easy to see that in the course of a year or two our military expenses will be lessened in such a degree as no longer to be felt as a burden to the tax-payer.

Thus much in regard to the army. The work of the Committee on Appropriations is so far advanced and made public that I am at liberty to present in this connection a brief recapitulation showing what our total expenses will be for the ensuing fiscal year. For the Navy we have reported $18,026,045—an ample sum if the House shall sustain my friend from Illinois [Mr. WASHBURNE] in making the valuable retrenchments and reforms which are incorporated in the bill. The naval expenses for the four years of Mr. Buchanan's Administration were $52,545,998 80, showing an average of more than thirteen millions per annum in gold. With a very much larger navy, and with the disadvantage of paper money and high prices, our appropriations this year are but a trifle over $18,000,000 for the entire service.

The remainder of the ordinary expenses of the government are embraced under the following heads, and will not materially differ from the figures I give, namely:

Executive, legislative and judicial, embracing all the salaries and expenses of the various Departments	$17,119,678 32
Postoffice Department	4,000,000 00
Consular and diplomatic	1,261,444 00
Indian Department	8,000,000 00
West Point Military Academy	303,000 00
Miscellaneous expenses of all kinds, embracing both annual and permanent appropriations	14,000,000 00

These several items, in addition to the army and navy appropriations, whose amounts I have already given, show a grand aggregate of $90,912,047 32, constituting what are known as the "ordinary expenses" of Government. This aggregate does not present any very large increase over the expenditures of a similar kind preceding the war. I find by reference to official documents that during the first year of Mr. Buchanan's administration the "ordinary expenses," under precisely the same headings which I have included above exceeded $70,000,000 in gold. And I submit that $70,000,000 in gold in 1857-'58 was a much larger amount, relatively considered, than $90,000,000 in paper in 1868-'69. And it must be borne in mind that with these $90,000,000 in paper we are maintaining a much larger army and navy than were supported ten years ago.

Our extraordinary expenditures are those which result directly from the war. We shall appropriate $20,330,000 for pensions, and I presume no one will propose to withhold or reduce this amount a single dollar. We shall likewise be called upon to appropriate $25,000,000 in carrying into effect the bounty laws of 1866-'67; and this will not be objected to by any one who remembers that it goes to the men who risked their lives and maimed their bodies in the service of our common country. We shall also expend $130,000,000 in paying off the interest on our public debt; and this item can only be reduced by repudiating the obligations which were solemnly incurred in the name of the nation and for the preservation of the nation's life.

Adding these three large items of pensions, bounties and interest to the "ordinary expenditures" which I have already cited, and we find the grand total of expenditure for the year 1868-9 will amount to $375,912,047 32. The item of $25,000,000 for bounties is of course temporary and not to be counted among our regular expenditures. Deducting it from the sum total just named for the fiscal year 1868-9 and the amount would be a trifle over $350,000,000. With the bounty paid and our Army and Navy reduced, as we propose to reduce them, our total annual expenditure in future years will not exceed two hundred and twenty-five or two hundred and thirty million dollars; and I have no doubt the Committee of Ways and Means will be able to show us that this amount can be raised without any oppressive burden upon the industry and enterprise of the country, and with a vast reduction in our present system of internal taxes.

An Hour With Ole Bull.

The other day I had a pleasant interview with the great violinist. Calling at his hotel, and sending up my card, he at once granted me an audience, received me very politely, and we were soon engaged in a conversation as informal as though we had known each other for years. We talked about Paganini, Vieuxtemps, Norway, his violins, tours in Europe and United States, his home on an island near Bergen, the philosophy of playing, and so on as one topic suggested another. Between every sentence, Ole puffed vigorously at his cigar. His English is fluent and correct, the accent is slightly foreign. During my visit, his son Alexander, a young man of twenty-five, with dark hair and whiskers, came into the room and took part in the conversation. At my request the famous musician gave me his autograph, which he executed with business like dispatch, but with an utter disregard of the rules of graceful penmanship. As I left, receiving a cordial grasp of the hand, and a sincere wish for my future success, I was as much delighted with the kindness of the noble artist's manners, as I have been before with the magic of his skill. Time has dealt kindly with Ole Bull. There is the same mild expression about those open features, and in his concert costume of black cloth and white cravat, you are involuntarily reminded of a clergyman. Although in his fifty-eighth year, that wondrous violin in his hands seems to have lost none of its early fascination.—*Correspondent Newark Advertiser.*

Case in Point.

We find in Sir Walter Scott's biography of the late Duke of York the following anecdote, which affords an excellent illustration of the case between General Grant and the President relative to the War Office:

At the table of the commander-in-chief, not many years since, a young officer entered into a dispute with Lieutenant Colonel ——— upon the point to which military obedience ought to be carried. The young gentleman was at the time of life when soldiers are apt to carry a sense of military duty to enthusiasm. "If the commander-in-chief," said the young officer, like a second Seid," should command me to do a thing which I knew to be civilly illegal, I should not scruple to obey him, and consider myself as relieved from all responsibility by the orders of my military superior." "So would not I," returned the gallant and intelligent officer, who maintained the opposite side of the question; "I should rather prefer the risk of being shot for disobedience by my commanding officer than hanged for transgressing the laws and violating the liberties of the country." "You have answered like yourself," said his Royal Highness, whose attention had been attracted by the vivacity of the debate; "and the officer would be as unwilling to execute an illegal command as I trust the commander-in-chief is incapable of issuing one."—*Scott's Prose Works, vol. 1, p. 204.*

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☞ A SOLDIER, WHO HAD LOST THE use of his limbs from Rheumatism, has been completely cured and enabled to abandon his crutches by one bottle of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. It is truly the wonder of the age.

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WHITE BLANKETS,

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THE FOLLOWING

LOANS,

DUE JULY 1st, 1868,

WILL BE REDEEMED WITH INTEREST TO DATE OF PAYMENT ON PRESENTATION AT THE

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,

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PHILADELPHIA.

VIZ:

LOAN OF MARCH 27, 1839; DUE JULY 1, 1868.

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Interest on the above Loans will cease on the 1st OF JULY, 1868.

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Containing Proceedings of Meetings of Councils and the Ordinances Adopted—February 11, 1868.

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PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

76 FIFTH STREET.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.—A meeting of the Allegheny City Councils will be held this evening.

COMMISSIONED AUCTIONEER.—Mr. Peter Bolster, of Allegheny City, has been commissioned by Governor Geary as an auctioneer for this county. Mr. Bolster has associated with himself Messrs. D. M. Mullin and Henry Hess.

A REMARKABLE CURE.—A gentleman from Ohio, who had been deaf in one ear for seventeen years, applied yesterday to Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street, and within seven minutes' time the Doctor restored his hearing perfectly, to the very agreeable surprise of the patient.

TAKEN TO THE PENITENTIARY.—Chas. Carson, who was convicted of seduction under promise of marriage, and sentenced to an imprisonment of one year and three months in the Western Penitentiary, was taken to his new quarters yesterday by Deputy Sheriff T. B. Cluley.

BILLIARD MATCH.—A match game of billiards, five hundred points up, took place at the Brunswick Billiard Hall last evening, between Messrs. Warren and Aronson. The match, which was for a purse of fifty dollars, was won by Mr. Warren, who beat his opponent thirty-four points.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A train of ten oil cars on the Allegheny Valley Railroad bound south, run off the track this side of Kittanning on Tuesday night, throwing the cars in a zigzag condition on either side of the said track. After some trouble the cars were placed back on the track and again started, and when near the Soda Works again run off the track, obstructing the road. The cars were not materially damaged, and the only injury done was the delaying of the regular train for several hours. The obstruction has all been removed, and trains now run as usual.

SEVERE ACCIDENT WHILE SKATING.—A lad named John Garrett, whose parents reside on Beaver street, Allegheny, met with a severe accident on Tuesday evening. It appears that he was skating on some ice formed in the gutters, and while speedily descending a small elevation his foot struck an obstruction and he was thrown violently to the ground. In falling his head struck the sharp corner of an oyster can, firmly imbedded in the ice, and a frightful gash was cut in his forehead, just above the left eye. He was picked up in an insensible condition, and removed to his parents' residence, where he received proper attention.

ACCIDENT—BOY RUN OVER.—A severe accident occurred on Tuesday afternoon to a little boy named Robert Richardson, aged five years, son of Mr. Thomas Richardson. It appears that Dr. Burgher was riding in a two horse buggy on Seventh street, when the little fellow run out in the street just in front of the horses. The Doctor had his attention directed to a wagon in front of him, and did not see the boy until it was too late to stop the horses. The little fellow was knocked down by the buggy passed over him. Fortunately, no bones were broken, although the child sustained severe injuries about the head and limbs. He was conveyed to his father's residence near the scene of the accident, where he was attended by Dr. Burgher.

Central Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh—Decennial Anniversary.

The congregation of the Central Presbyterian Church, corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets, assembled Monday evening in their house of worship, to keep the Tenth Anniversary of their organization. Shortly after seven o'clock the house was well filled, and the choir, under the leadership of Mr. Geo. S. Bryan, (who is a well-known leader of music, and also an elder in the Church,) gave an admirable anthem—"I will praise thee, O God." The music of this Church, which is in such excellent repute, was well sustained by all the performers.

After this the pastor, Rev. Dr. Jacobus, led the congregation in a brief address of praise and thanksgiving to the Throne of Grace. He then presented a connected narrative of the Church's history, beginning with a sketch of the organization as follows:

HISTORY OF THE ORGANIZATION.

The edifice of the late Fifth Presbyterian Church having been destroyed by fire, it was rebuilt in the summer of 1851, mostly by donations and collections from the several congregations of the Presbytery of Ohio. At the dissolution of the church and congregation, in 1857, it being entirely in debt, the Trustees transferred their title to a committee of the Presbytery, conditional on a reorganization of the church, or devotion of the proceeds of a sale of the property to some other church enterprise in the Old School Presbyterian Church in Pittsburgh.

The Presbytery appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Wm. Eakewell, M. W. Jacobus and David McKinney, who "*Resolved*, That early announcement be made of the division of the Presbytery, to organize a Presbyterian Church in the late Fifth Church edifice, and that we hereby appoint Rev. Doctor Jacobus to preach statedly, with a view to such organization."

Public notice was given from the pulpits of the First and Second Presbyterian Churches, and also in the *Presbyterian Banner and Advocate*, and in all the city daily papers, that Dr. Jacobus would commence stated services in said edifice on Sabbath afternoon of January 24th, with a view to organize a Presbyterian Church.

The attendance on the first and subsequent Sabbaths was so encouraging, that on Sabbath, February 2d, notice was given that the Committee of the Presbytery of Ohio would meet on the following Wednesday evening, February 10th, to organize the Central Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh. The Committee met at the Church on Smithfield street, near Sixth street, Wednesday evening, February 10th, 1858. After a sermon by Rev. Dr. Jacobus, the service of organization was opened with prayer by Rev. Wm. M. Paxton. Nineteen persons presented their certificates, which being in due form, they were received as members of the church. On recommendation of Dr. Jacobus, members proceeded to complete the organization of the Central Presbyterian Church, by the selection of officers as follows:

Luke Loomis and John S. Davison were nominated for elders, and they were unanimously elected. James King, D. D., was nominated for the office of deacon, and no other name being submitted, he was unanimously elected. The persons elected having previously held these offices, were duly installed. After prayer by Rev. David McKinney, D. D., the meeting was dismissed.

On the 17th of February, 1858 at a meeting regularly convened, Dr. Jacobus was unanimously called to be pastor. He was formally installed January 14th, 1863.

It was further stated that the total membership added during the ten years, with nineteen as a nucleus, was 446.

A comparative view shows that the three oldest churches of this Presbytery, in the City (not including the Fourth Church) have received, 524, 468, and 370 members.

So that the Central, in its infancy, has been surpassed in this manifestation of God's favor by only one.

The number of deaths during the decade was only thirteen. The number of baptisms, one hundred. The total of moneys raised was over $40,000—including ($7,000) dollars, which rested on the house when it was taken from a former church. The Ladies' Church Sociable has contributed twenty-two ($2,200) hundred dollars to Domestic Missions in boxes of clothing sent to missionaries.

The Sabbath Schools, each having an average attendance of one hundred and twenty-five to two hundred, are under the superintendence of Arch. M. Marshall, Esq., mid-day school; and J. P. Smith, Esq., afternoon school.

These statements, with others to like encouraging effort, were commented upon briefly by the pastor, and presented a fair record, indeed, to the gratification of the congregation, which is to be another very admirable anthem, after which the large assembly passed down to the Lecture Room. This was most elegantly decorated with wreaths and festoons of evergreen, under the direction of Samuel Harbaugh, Esq., and by the handiwork and taste of the young ladies. The tables were richly and bountifully spread with all the delicacies and substantials fit for such an occasion; cakes worthy of a bridal reception, tastefully ornamented, and bridal bouquets passed up to the pastor and pastoress. Parents and children enjoyed the evening and the universal buzz of lively voices showed how the occasion made the place glad. At about ten o'clock, and after the feast was over, the assembly moved again to the church audience room, and were addressed in a few words of congratulation by the pastor. This was responded to by Rev. Dr. McKinney, who with his family joined in the congratulation ten years ago, and had lived to see the early enterprise.

Such a season is every way fitting. God's house should be made joyous, and we have never seen a congregation enter with truer cheer and heartiness of good feeling into the sociabilities of church membership.

The present membership of the church is two hundred and seventy-nine. The elders are Messrs. Luke Loomis, Dr. James King, Dr. Robert Wray, A. M. Marshall, George S. Bryson, and S. A. Clarke. The deacons are Messrs. Dr. A. Hastie, William S. Russell, Isaiah Dickey. The trustees are Messrs. Thos. Ewing, Andrew Watson, Captain Atkinson, S. B. Ewing and William Lynch.

Central Board of Education.

The members of the Central Board of Education met Tuesday evening, February 11th, 1868, for the purpose of organizing the Board for the ensuing year.

Present, Messrs. Wm. Crawford, Jr., Adams Getty, Geo. L. McCook, John A. Sergeant and John Wilson.

On motion, the Board was organized temporarily by appointing Mr. Crawford President *pro tem.*

The following named gentlemen presented credentials as representatives from their respective School Boards:

Wm. Mays, Seventh ward.
Joseph H. Nobbs, Ninth ward.
Geo. H. Anderson, Peebles District.
John Harrison, Pitt District.
J. M. Little, Collins District.

On motion of Mr. McCook, the credentials of Messrs. Mays and Nobbs were received, and said gentlemen declared members of the Board.

Mr. Nobbs, from a Committee appointed by the old Board, to whom had been referred the question of admission of representatives from the new districts of the consolidated city, reported in favor of the admission of the gentlemen presenting credentials from the districts annexed by the consolidation act.

On motion of Mr. Getty the report was accepted.

On motion of Mr. McCook, Messrs. Anderson, Harrison and Little were declared members of the Central Board of Education.

On motion the Board proceeded to effect a permanent organization, which resulted in the unanimous election of Jared M. Brush, President; John A. Sergeant, Secretary; John R. McClure, Treasurer.

Messrs. Monroe and Luckey, a committee from the teachers, appeared and presented a petition for an increase of salaries of the teachers engaged in the schools of the city.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the petition was received.

On motion of Mr. McCook, the subject was referred to a special committee of three.

The chair appointed Messrs. McCook, Nobbs and Anderson.

The monthly reports of the Principal of the High School, Principal of the Colored School, and of the Secretary were read and ordered to be received and filed.

Mrs. Anderson presented a communication signed by several directors of the city, requesting the President of the Central Board of Education to appoint a time and place for holding a convention of the School Directors of the city to consider the propriety of electing a City Superintendent.

On motion of Mr. McCook, the communication was accepted.

Warrants were authorized in payment of the following bills.

Bateman, Meyran & Seidle, clocks for collored school.....$35 10
W. R. Lowry, coal to paid for colored school.....10 50
T. B. Cook, carpenter work colored school.....4 00
Second Methodist Church, gas colored school.....5 50
Hay Irwin, repairing furniture high school.....32 00
High School, washing towels, &c., high school 9 00

On motion of Mr. Sergeant, a committee of three were appointed to draft and present to the Legislature for enactment such amendments to the School Law as have been made necessary by the admission of the new districts.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Sergeant, Wilson and Harrison said committee.

On motion adjourned.

Annexation Project on the "South Side."

At a meeting of the borough Councils of East Birmingham, held on Tuesday evening, Mr. Feld said that this being one of the last meetings of Council he would call its attention to the fact that more than three-fourths of the people of Brownstown, Lower St. Clair township, are desirous to consolidate with East Birmingham. This step they would prefer to that of erecting a new borough, which was mooted among them. Mr. Feld moved, therefore, that the Burgess be authorized to call a public meeting of the citizens of East Birmingham and Brownstown to arrive at the feeling of the people on the subject.

Burgess Pate stated he understood there was a project on foot to consolidate all the Southside boroughs into one city.

The question was put on the motion of Mr. Feld, which resulted in its adoption.

On motion the Burgess was instructed to call a meeting, to be held at the Walton Engine House, on Sarah street, on Saturday evening next at half-past seven o'clock, for the purpose named.

RETURNED.—Alderman D. M. Mullin, of the Fourth Ward, Allegheny, who has been absent from home for some time past, has returned, and is now ready to transact business as usual.

Police Intelligence.

WEDNESDAY, February 10, 1868.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

Andrew Kembling, a resident of McKeesport, appeared yesterday and made information against Aurshain Kimbler, charging him with perjury. The prosecutor alleges that in a recent trial before a jury in which he was concerned the defendant swore positively that he (Kembling) had sold cider on Sunday, which Kimbler knew was false at the time he uttered it. A warrant for his arrest was issued.

CUTTING A BOARD BILL.

James Johnston made information charging S. M Freeman with obtaining boarding under false pretenses. He alleges that the accused obtained boarding at the Johnston house, and he was unable to get "Cheap John's," and that he had a large amount of wages one him there, and as soon as he had collected it from Johnston he would pay up. When the bill amounted to $20, the boarding house keeper learned that he had been deceived. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Strain.]

ASSAULTED THEM.

Frank Jahn was before this Alderman yesterday on two charges of assault and battery, preferred by Wm. Stone and Mrs. Elizabeth Beer, his wife. The deponents state that while they were walking along the road at Braddock's Fields, they heard the screams of a woman in a house near by, and proceeding to the spot found the defendant beating his wife in an unmerciful manner. They remonstrated with him in regard to his conduct, when the latter, it is alleged, attacked them and struck them repeatedly. The cases were held for a hearing.

[Before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham.]

ATTACKED HIS HOUSE.

Andrew and August Volk were held to bail for trial, by Justice Heisel, on a charge of malicious mischief, preferred by Henry Brakeman. The parties are residents of Mount Washington, and it is alleged by the prosecutor that the defendants attacked his house with stones and other missiles, endangering the lives of the inmates. The affair occurred on the 2d inst.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

The same magistrate, upon information made by Adam G. ger, arrested and held to bail do n Kern, on a charge of assault and battery. It is alleged that the defendant came to the house of the prosecutor and commenced a general breaking up of articles in the house, and for as false a will as alleged assaulted the latter, went to work vigorously upon the prosecutor.

[Before Mayor Drum, of Allegheny.]

A DISHONEST BOY.

An information was made, yesterday, against a colored boy, who called himself John Smith, charging him with larceny. Some time ago Mr. Smith applied to the Guardians of the Poor of this city for assistance, he being in very needy circumstances. From different sources Mr. Smith, residing in McClure township, who desired to secure a boy. The application was made, and John was immediately installed in a comfortable position. He worked faithfully for several days, but then became heartily tired of the confinement and the duties. On Tuesday he obtained possession of a dress belonging to a female domestic in the house, and finding in the pocket a portmonaie containing upwards of fifty dollars, he suddenly decamped. An information was made against the colored lad for larceny, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. No traces of him have as yet been discovered.

NUISANCE.

John Bower, Christ Friend and John Schaber, night sollers, were arrested by the police, charged with committing a nuisance, in emptying filth on private ground, in the Allegheny, instead of depositing it in the river below the city, as required by ordinance. They were discharged upon payment of costs.

THURSDAY, February 13, 1868.

[Before Mayor Blackmore.]

THE GOLDSMITH, COFFIN AND FRAUD.

A hearing was had before Mayor Blackmore last evening in the case of Mrs. Bumkarder, of New York, against the members of the firm of Goldsmith, Coffin & Co., charging them with fraud. It was alleged by the prosecutrix that some time ago she loaned the firm named the sum of three hundred dollars, they giving their note for the payment of the same. Bumgardner came to the city and handed the note to one of the firm for payment. The money was refused, and Bumgardner left for her. Mrs. Bumgardner threatened to prosecute the party who brought the note, whereupon two other notes for one hundred and fifty dollars each. She afterwards discovered that the Goldsmith had sold out and left the city, which rendered unable to collect them, and believing that the firm had perpetrated a willful fraud upon her, brought suit against them. At the hearing last evening, the case was amicably settled by the firm agreeing to the proportion of the amount of the notes, three hundred dollars, and the costs of suit.

ASSAULTED ON THE STREET.

Mary Kelly appeared before the Mayor yesterday and lodged an information against Walter McMichaels, for assault and battery. The parties, it appears, had a dispute the other day, and Walter meeting Mary on the street, yesterday, it is alleged, he struck her a violent blow in the face. A warrant for his arrest has been issued.

CHARGE BETWEEN STEAMBOAT HANDS.

Wm. Stone was arrested by officer Irwin on a charge of surety of the peace, preferred by Richard Childs. The parties are colored and are employed on the steamboat Leonidas. They had a quarrel during which Stone is alleged to have threatened to "knock Childs's head off." At the hearing the case was amicably settled.

FIGHTING NEAR THE ELEVATOR.

Two men named Timothy Murphy and John Ryan were arrested for disorderly conduct, in raising a disturbance in the vicinity of the Grain Elevators, Upon being taken before Mayor Drum, Ryan was discharged, and Murphy released upon the payment of a nominal fine and a promise to do better in the future.

[Before Mayor Drum, of Allegheny.

SMASHED HIS WINDOW.

A man named Henry Fence was arrested and taken to the Allegheny Mayor's office on Tuesday evening, for disorderly conduct. Fence, it appears, indulged in liquor too strongly on Tuesday evening, and while going along Western avenue stuck and on shed a window in the house of Mr. Hall, for which he was compelled to pay the damage, which was five dollars and costs. Upon the payment of which he was discharged.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

HELD FOR TRIAL.

Stewart Sampson was arraigned on the charge of aggravated assault and battery, preferred against him by John Dolman, and upon a hearing was held to bail for trial at Court.

[Before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham.]

DISTURBANCE AT THE POINT.

Mary Mahoney appeared yesterday and made information against John O'Brien, charging him with disorderly conduct. She alleges that while walking along the street on Sunday she was seized by the defendant, who pulled and dragged her about in a violent manner.

Mrs. Joanna O'Brien, wife of the defendant in the above case, entered a cross-suit against Mrs. Mahoney for disorderly conduct, alleging that the latter came to her house and acted in a disorderly manner, and also made threats against her. Both cases were held for a hearing.

[Before Justice Lippert, of Oakland.]

Lorin Luther was before this magistrate yesterday, charged with obtaining boarding under false pretenses from Wm. Burke, keeper of a hotel in the Fifth ward. The prosecutor states that Luther, who was boarding at his house, left on Monday night for Wheeling, taking with him his trunk, and leaving unpaid a board bill of fifty-four dollars. Luther rerested in this city yesterday, when he was arraigned and information made against him as stated. In default of bail he was committed to jail for a hearing on Monday morning next.

[Before Justice Eggers, of Duquesne Borough.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASES.

Leonard Graw made complaint before this Justice, charging Susan Fichtel and Catharine Barr with assault and battery. He alleges that while walking along the track of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad he was assaulted with a shower of stones, thrown by the defendants. The accused were held to bail for trial.

Harry Strach was charged with assault and battery on Cath. of Rhea Shop. The defendant, it is stated, called upon Miss without invitation, and upon being ordered to leave, he struck her in the face. Harry was held to bail for his appearance at Court.

THE COURTS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The case of John Apple, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, which was on trial at adjournment of Court on Tuesday, was concluded yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of simple assault and battery. Sentence deferred.

J. F. D. Keating was placed on trial on an indictment charging him with selling liquor on Sunday, officer Fairburn, of Oakland, being the prosecutor. The defendant is proprietor of the Keating House, on the Perrysville plank-road, and is charged with having sold liquor on Sunday, the 15th day of September last. The jury retired and after an absence of over an hour returned and announced that they could not agree upon a verdict, whereupon they were discharged by Court.

The next case taken up was that of Michael Scahill and John Hughes, indicted on information of officer Seth Wilmot, with arson, in setting fire to the shops of W. W. Wallace, on Liberty street, early on Christmas morning last, causing the destruction of the shop and marble works. The case was tried on the 22d of January, but the jury failed to agree, and a new trial was awarded the accused. The case was called up at half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the remainder of the time was consumed in empannelling a jury. The Commonwealth is represented by District Attorney Duff and Major A. M. Brown, and the defense by W. A. Moore, Esq. The case will be resumed this morning, and will probably occupy the attention of Court during the entire day.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

Pinkerton & Purvis vs. Wm. L. Gold and wife. This is an action on a mechanic's lien. The plaintiffs are carpenters, and file their claim against the defendants for the sum of $1,160, for building a frame dwelling in McClure township. The defense alleged is, that the work was not done according to agreement; that the materials used were inferior in quality; that the work was so defective that the house swung several inches from its perpendicular; that the floor frames are so out of plumb that the doors cannot be shut, and that there are no corner posts to the building, and that the whole workmanship is such as to render the building unsafe and unsaleable. The defendants claim to have sustained damage to the full amount claimed to be due by the plaintiffs.

[Court adjourned at noon to allow the Democratic Convention the use of the room.]

The following is the trial list for to-day:

111. Sorg vs. Rohrkaste, et al.
163. Hill & Strain vs. Dithridge.
164. Handel vs. Handel.
165. Kane et al vs. Grady.
166. Sanz et al vs. Grady.
167. Hughes et ux vs. Grady, et ux.
168. Smith et al vs. Haigh.
169. Mills vs. Elsh.
176. Good et al vs. Roder et al.
177. Davis vs. Small
178. Fraze vs. Western Transportation Company.
179. Hare vs. Rigdon, et al.
180. Evans vs. Rumbaugh.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

Cyrus Miller vs. John W. Fuller, impleaded with E. A. Eastman, late partners as Fuller & Eastman. Action to recover the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest, for goods sold and delivered in 1866. Verdict for plaintiff $1,250.

Thomas Fawcett vs. N. J. Bigley. Action to recover $5,000, the value of a barge load of coal lost through the negligence of the employees of the defendant, at his landing near Saw Mill run. On trial.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

85. Mc leen vs. Bowley.
86. Speidle & H. Bingham & Co.
103. McDonald, Potter & Co. vs. Moore & Chambers.
109. Malone vs. Coppe et al.
110. Davis vs. Sabella.
116. Davis vs. Schuellhach.
117. Wilt et al vs. Steel & Wilson.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The case of the United States vs. Charles Bairbeim, reported yesterday as on trial at adjournment of Court on Tuesday, went to the jury yesterday, but they had not agreed upon a verdict at adjournment.

J. S. Markie, indicted for conducting the business of a commercial and cattle broker without a United States license, was placed on trial. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

On motion of District Attorney Carnahan, a *nolle pros.* was entered in the case of the United States vs. Geo. McPherson and Peter Ashman. Court then adjourned.

REVENUE STAMPS, of all denominations, for sale at the stamp window of the Postoffice.
7th-tf

Frightful Prophecies Concerning the End of All Things

Are made by religious enthusiasts; and, on the other hand, philosophers insist that the center of the Earth is a mass of fire—that the poles of the Earth will one day be at the Equator, and that the Sun is gradually fading! Talk like this is very terrible; but, pending such wholesale calamities, it will be as well for each member of society to take care of his or her health, and leave the rest to Providence.

The end comes prematurely to all who neglect the preservation of that inestimable blessing. Suffer liver disease, dyspepsia, chronic constipation or any other ailment to take its course unchecked, and it will assuredly undermine life. It cannot be said that the means of protecting the system against the predisposing causes of disease are withheld. The constitutions and physique of the least robust may be so strengthened and fortified by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as to render them all but invulnerable, not only to the attacks of epidemic disorders, but also to the ordinary complaints which prevail in all countries and at all seasons of the year. Immoderate indulgence of positive medication were universally understood, this incomparable vegetable antidote, which is already the most popular tonic in the world, would everywhere be classed among the staples of life, and every family would keep a supply of it. The time may arrive when this will be the case, for every year adds hundreds of thousands to the list of those who use it.

Eye, Ear, Throat and Lung Diseases,

And chronic Catarrh of the head, successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street. His books by mail on receipt of fifty cents.

High Testimonials.

Seldom in the history of medical science hereabouts have so many marvelous cures been effected, as have marked the professional career of Dr. E. S. Aborn, the skillful physician and surgeon, whose office is located at No. 134 Smithfield street. His wonderful success in the treatment of diseases can only be attributable to his high knowledge of the human body and the ills to which it is heir. Knowing these things thoroughly, he makes direct war on the cause of his patient's complaints, and does not trifle away the time in which a cure should be effected, in searching out the disease. We do not wander from our purpose, as we merely intended to give prominence to the following certificate:

Remarkable Cure of Chronic Catarrh—Diminished in Weight 30 Pounds—Under Dr. E. S. Aborn's Treatment the Patient has Gained 33 Pounds.

Testified to by Dr. R. B. Brown, of Troy, Jefferson County.

Dr. E. S. Aborn, No. 134 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Dear Sir:—Some twelve or fourteen years since I was seized with Catarrh of the head, which, despite all the efforts of four skilled medical men, continued to grow worse until my throat was seriously affected. The head discharges were a source of constant annoyance and very offensive. My constitution soon began to give away under the fearful ravages of the disease, so that I lost thirty pounds in weight. I had despaired of securing relief until referred to you by Henry Brown, of Jefferson county, whom you had cured of deafness. It is now one year since I commenced your treatment, and I am rejoiced to say that by your skill and treatment I am now quite restored to a healthy state, since under your treatment I have gained thirty-three pounds, which is three pounds heavier than I have ever been well before. The change in point of my condition, and the remarkable changes brought about by your treatment, convinces me that the most desperate cases need not despair of hope.

R. F. KRES,
Clarion county, Pennsylvania.

P. S.—Dr. R. B. Brown, Troy, Jefferson county, Pa., is familiar with the nature of my case, and your successful treatment, and may be referred to relative thereto.

Wanted—Real Estate Wanted.

Parties having first class property on or near the Commons, Allegheny city, ranging in price from ten to thirty thousand dollars, can find purchasers by calling at the Exchange and Insurance Building, 57 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. Also, parties having small lots with a few hundred dollars cash payment, are requested to call at the same place, as we have several customers who want small lots on the installment plan. Call at once at the Exchange and Insurance Building, 57 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

A Funny Occupation.

If a man, woman or child wants fun, he can, she can, or it can laugh till their sides are swimming with tears. 'Tis better than going to a theatre, yes it is. I will tell you how to get it. Go to Dr. Wolcott's office, No. 170 Chatham Square, New York, and 622 Arch street, Philadelphia, in the drug store, and at all hours of the day you will see women, men, boys, and girls painting themselves with a liquid called Pain Paint. Anybody who suffers any kind of pain can have the same for the asking, or can have it removed free of cost. Of course this brings out a crowd. Dr. Wolcott is as busy as a flea in a night cap, and a dozen of his men besides, painting the hardest cases, and the rest are busy with their hands full with cup of Pain Paint, to painting their own knees for rheumatism, feet for bunions, cheeks for toothache, and some are painting each other, while a crowd outside is waiting to get painted. It is amusing in the extreme, and can never be forgotten. It is worth a day's ride behind a locomotive to see and get one peep. Pain Paint has created more excitement than any remedy ever introduced, and is now sold at all druggists, from 25 cents to $5 00 a bottle, with a brush.

A rill, a stream, a torrent flows—
No, 'tis a mighty flood—
It sweeps all pain, shakes all woes,
Awakes each drop of blood.

Frightful Prophecies Concerning the End of All Things

Are made by religious enthusiasts; and, on the other hand, philosophers insist that the center of the Earth is a mass of fire—that the poles of the Earth will one day be at the Equator, and that the Sun is gradually fading! Talk like this is very terrible; but, pending such wholesale calamities, it will be as well for each member of society to take care of his or her health, and leave the rest to Providence.

The end comes prematurely to all who neglect the preservation of that inestimable blessing, Sulfer liver disease, dyspepsia, chronic constipation or any other ailment to take its course unchecked, and it will assuredly undermine life. It cannot be said that the means of protecting the system against the predisposing causes of disease are withheld. The constitutions and physique of the least robust may be so strengthened and fortified by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as to render them all but invulnerable, not only to the attacks of epidemic disorders, but also to the ordinary complaints which prevail in all countries and at all seasons of the year. There never was a time in the history of Pittsburgh and its surroundings when such a fearful amount of positive medicine was universally understood, this incomparable vegetable antidote, which is already the most popular tonic in the world, would everywhere be classed among the staples of life, and every family would keep a supply of it. The time may arrive when this will be the case, for every year adds hundreds of thousands to the list of those who use it.

Simlin Similibus Curantur.

RHEUMATISM! RHEUMATISM!

It is well known that bathing, ointments, and external applications, only drive Rheumatism from one part of the system to another, and sometimes with fatal results. HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMŒPATHIC RHEUMATIC PILLS often cure the worst and most protracted cases. This simple medicated SOAK PILL will do more to eradicate the disease than any other single medicine, and has cured when all other means have failed. Price 25 cents per box. Six boxes for $1 25.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing all necessary for ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions . . $10 00

Smaller FAMILY and TRAVELING cases with 20 to 28 vials from . . $5 to $8

Other remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC

Homœpathic Medicine Company.

Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Agents.

A. Torrence, Geo. H. Keyser, E. Miner Silos, Fleming, McClarran & McKennan, have them at retail.

DIED:

BLAIR—At the mouth of Yellow Creek, Ohio, on Wednesday, February 12th, 1868, Cyrus Blair, aged 70 years and 20 minutes, C. C. BLAIR, in the thirty-eighth year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given.

HAMS AND DRIED BEEF.

New Sugar Cured Hams;
New Sugar Cured Dried Beef;
New Sugar Cured Shoulders and Sides,

Just out of Smoke and for sale by

F. SELLERS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EXTRA NO. 1 AND 2 LARD OIL,

COR. WAYNE AND PENN STREETS.

MARVIN'S CRACKERS

ARE BAKED IN A

Patent Oven,

THE ONLY ONE IN

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

It gives a LIGHTER, SWEETER and more uniformly baked Cracker, (consequently more *wholesome*), than can possibly be produced in any other Oven in Use. I use the best Flour, and WILL WARRANT my Goods SUPERIOR to any others. Can also furnish Crackers to the trade in Cincinnati MARKET. Capacity of this establishment OVER 100 BBLS. PER DAY.

IT IS THE

LARGEST BAKERY

EVER IN PITTSBURGH.

ALL ORDERS will receive prompt attention. Goods NEATLY PACKED in Barrels, Half Barrels and White Wood Boxes that hold about barrel. Boxes of 25 to 12 lbs. MIXED CRACKERS FOR FAMILY USE.

None Genuine unless MARVIN is on the side of every Package.

No. 91 Liberty Street.

NOTICE

TO INDIVIDUAL HOLDERS OF SHARES OF

NATIONAL BANKS.

The Shareholders of the EXCHANGE AND FOURTH NATIONAL BANKS of Pittsburgh, and others who own such Shares in any of the National Banks of other counties in the state and who reside in this county, are hereby notified the Books will be open on the 2d DAY OF MARCH NEXT, for the transfer of the Three Mill State Tax for 1867, as per act of Assembly, approved April 4th, 1867, and will remain open the usual time given for the receipt of other taxes, after which time Collectors will proceed to collect from delinquents "as other taxes are collected."

DAVID AIKEN, JR., County Treasurer.

KINDLING WOOD.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BARREL.

The citizens of Pittsburgh and Environs Supplied at their Residences and Offices, &c., with Superior Dry Pine Kindling Wood, cut in suitable lengths and every appropriation of size, delivered at only Twenty-five Cents per Barrel. Orders received at the CITY MATCH WORKS, corner of Seventh and Grant streets.

BELOW COST.

BLANKETS AND SKATES.

Fine Stock at

McABOY, SPANG & CO.'S,

45 Wood street

CONVERSION OF 7.30'S.

We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

INTO THE

New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

AND DEALERS IN

Government Securities,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

BUY AND SELL ALL ISSUES OF

U. S. BONDS,

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES AND GOLD.

SEVEN-THIRTIES

Converted into 5-20 Bonds at Market Rates.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 12, 1868.

The loan market is working comfortably for borrowers, but the demand is less active. Lenders generally believe that money will tighten up in a fortnight or so, and seem indifferent about letting out large amounts at any reduction in rates. Good paper, however, can be placed at about three or four per cent. above bank rates. The banks, we are told, continue to accommodate customer paper on a pretty liberal line. The offerings, however, do not indicate any revival in trade, and much that is discounted represent renewals in some shape or other.

—Stocks last evening sold below the average prices bid a few weeks ago, although they show in the main a good deal of firmness.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., bankers report the following quotations for governments as received from Jay Cooke & Co., their New York correspondents:—U. S. 6s 1881, 112¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111¾; do '64, 108⅞; do '65, May and November, 109¾; do '65, January and July, 107¾; U. S. 10-40s, 104¾; May, 1865, Compounds, 117⅝; June 7-30s, 107⅜; July 7-30s, 107⅜; Gold, 141¾; 5-20s, '67, 107⅞.

Messrs. James T. Brady & Co., bankers, report the following rates for governments to-day:—Gold, 141¾; U. S. 6s, 1881, 112¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111¾; do 1864, 108⅝; do 1865, 109¾; U. S. 10-40s, 104⅞; U. S. 5-20s, January and July, 1865, 107⅜; do 1867, 107¾; June 7-30s, 107⅜; July do, 107⅜; May Compounds, 1865, 117⅞.

—The New York stock market is held pretty much in check by cliques who have realized when figures were high a short time ago, but none are ready to load up in a low market. Already many of the leading stocks have been forced down five and six per cent., but it is difficult to keep back an advance on account of the easy money market, and many of the roads are now on a paying basis, and their stocks are good purchases as an investment alone leaving out the fluctuations. The *Herald* says: It is understood that the speculative director in Erie is now in favor of a rise, he having bought largely of the stock last week; but whether he is or not matters little, as it is impossible for any one leading stock to resist the influence of the general market beyond a certain point, which has now been passed in the case of Erie. There is no good and sufficient reason why the latter should be selling fifty-six per cent. below New York Central, and either the one is much below or the other much above its real value. All the indications favor prolonged speculative activity on the stock Exchange, and the railway earnings are on a scale calculated to strengthen confidence in values. The prevailing monetary ease is not likely to be interrupted until late in the year, if at all, and meanwhile the dullness of trade will leave a vast amount of unemployed capital in Wall street, under the influence of which there is but one way for prices to tend.

The quotations at noon to-day did not vary materially from yesterday.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* remarks that the dry goods trade, which has been for a year past more depressed than almost any other, has picked up considerably, and for a fortnight the orders for goods have been liberal for this season of the year, and cotton goods, especially muslins, have advanced from one to five cents per yard from the jobbers. Everybody in business seemed to feel that the lowest point in prices had been passed, in produce as well as in merchandise. The relief felt by bankers and business men in connection with the increased price of raw cotton, has assisted the upward movement. But how long this cheerful, buoyant feeling will last is a question not easily answered. There is again evidence of a derangement of business from growing complications at Washington, and as public sentiment was ready to discount a favorable sign a month ago, from the same public sentiment stands ready to discount any new evidence of a collision of authority, the mere apprehension of which could scarcely fail to impair confidence and unsettle business. But the opposition to the President is merely sensational, but shall be pressed with a determination to carry it through, and to oust the President pending trial, there will necessarily follow in its train direful results. It may be asserted that the President will not peaceably submit to that proceeding, but will forcibly resist. On this point we have this marked declaration in his message to the Legislature, that he will execute in which the Executive would be compelled to stand on its rights and maintain them regardless of all consequences. If Congress should pass an act which is not only in palpable violation of the Constitution, but which certainly, if carried out, produce immediate and irreparable injury to the organic structure of the Government, and if there be neither judicial remedy for the wrongs it inflicts, nor power in the people sufficiently potential to control the will of their elected defender; if, for instance, the Legislative Department should pass an act even through all the forms of law to *abolish* a co-ordinate department of the Government—that is, the Executive—I should feel that the high responsibilities of his office, and save the life of the nation at all hazards." These declarations apply directly to the very thing, according to report, now contemplated by Congress—the impeachment of the President. If Congress does what is suggested, and the President maintains the "high responsibilities of his office," as he has avowed—regardless of all consequences," the next thing following in order is revolution or rebellion and what then becomes of public credit or that confidence in the future on which trade has recently so manfully improved?

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 13, 1868.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday exhibited more activity. Buyers were more inclined to invest. The result was the operations in both crude and refined exceeded any day for some time past. Holders (more particularly as relates to crude) were firm and not inclined to make concessions in order to effect sales. The Eastern markets have undergone no notable change. Philadelphia reports the new Prime light straw to white t